The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Great Success of the New Burlesque—"DIDO"—with new scenery. Positively the Last Appearance of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON. Third appearance of Miss EMILY WYNDHAM and Mr. CHARLES YOUNG.
Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.
On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JULY 25, The performances will commence with the new Burlesque, by C. F. Burrand, Esq., entitled DIDO.
Dido - - - Mr. Charles Young.
Æneas - - - Miss Emily Wyndham.
Anna - - - Mrs. H. Webb.
To be followed by Calisthenic Exercises by Herr NICOLO DEULIN, and his Talented Family.
After which, Oxenford's New Ballet Farce, entitled MAGIC TOYS.
Valentine - - - Miss Lydia Thompson.
To be followed by the laughable Farce, entitled LADIES, BEWARE.
Matilda - - - Miss Emily Wyndham.
After which, the laughable Farce, entitled THE YOUNG WIDOW.
Splash (with the song of "What's a woman like ?") Mr. C. Young.
Aurelia Fairlove - - Miss Lydia Thompson.
To conclude with A NEW BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, arranged by Herr Nicolo Deulin, entitled THE POLISH CONSCRIPTION.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Sole Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY. General Director—Mr. R. Frazer.
THIS EVENING, July 25, and during the week, the performances will commence at Seven o'clock, with a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishment will attend, followed by Laughable Amusements at the Lake—Racing in Wash-tubs, Seeking Prizes under Difficulties, Greasy Pole, &c.
Last week of Mr. J. Cooke, in his surprising Vaulting Feats, and of Hartz, the Wizard of the World.
First time of a new Ballet Entertainment, entitled "The Mischievous Barber," in which Mr. Huline and Mdlle. Martinez will appear.
Mr. R. Frazer, the favourite Buffo, will appear.
Master Huline will Dance a Hornpipe.
Concluding with a Grand Display of FIREWORKS, under the direction of Mr. KIRBY, 15, Lower Sackville-street.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats and Concert Hall, 6d. extra.
Wednesday, 25th instant, Mr. Huline's Benefit.
Mr. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, is engaged, and will shortly appear.

MADAME ERNESTINA will Read in the Temperance Hall, Kingstown, to-morrow (Thursday), 26th inst., at three o'clock p.m.; also she will give her Farewell Reading early Next Week. Particulars in future advertisements.

CONNORREE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
NOTICE is hereby given that the first Ordinary General Meeting of this Company will be held at their Offices, 46, Dame-street, Dublin, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th JULY, 1860, at One o'clock p.m., for the purpose of submitting the Report of the Directors and statement of Accounts, up to the 31st May, 1860; for the election of Directors and Auditors, and their remuneration, and for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company, pursuant to the articles of association.
F. W. GREEN, Secretary.
N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 25th instant, both inclusive.
46, Dame-street, Dublin, July 3, 1860.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
33, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by a Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT,
BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs Crampton.
Trustees—Hon G HANDCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, MD.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P; Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev E J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev R Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, } Sec.
39, Upper Baggot-street,
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates now in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-st.; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT OF THE WATERFORD DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM,
Ending 31st May, 1860.
PATIENTS.

	County.	City.	Total.
Remaining in Asylum, 30th November, 1859	90	44	134
Admitted from 30th November, 1859, to 31st May, 1860	11	11	22
	101	55	156
Discharged during said Six Months	13	11	24
Remaining in Asylum, 31st May, 1860	88	44	132

County, 88 Patients, at £10 3 3 60-132...£894 9 4
City, 44 Patients, at £10 3 3 60-132...£447 4 8
£1,341 14 0

Number of patients under treatment during the Half-year, deducting 1 relapsed	155
Number of Patients discharged during the half-year, deducting 1 relapsed	17
Per centage on discharged during the half-year, deducting 1 relapsed	10 150-155
Number of deaths	6
Per centage on do.	3 135-155

CASH ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.
Provisions	555 1 8	Payment towards support of patients	15 3 4
Clothing	121 2 6	Pensions	12 12 3
Medicine and medical expenses	45 6 1	Pigs ......sold	4 19 3
Furniture and Bedding	81 4 2	Bones and worn-out articles ......do.	2 19 2
Fuel and light	43 15 5	Coal ashes ......do.	0 11 4
Soap, soda, starch, &c.	19 12 4		
Stationery, printing, and advertising	10 10 0	Total Casual receipts	£36 5 4
Alterations and repairs	65 5 11	Amount drawn from bank	1,341 14 0
Insurance	5 0 0		
Care of the clock	3 0 0		
Farm and garden	14 18 2		
Salaries and wages	371 4 3		
Incidental	39 18 10		
	£1,377 19 4		£1,377 19 4

FARM AND GARDEN.

426½ Gallons new milk at 9d	Used in the House	£16 0 3
153½ Gallons new milk at 5½d	Used in the House	3 10 6
Vegetables as per daily account of issue	Used in the House	11 18 6
2 Calves	Used in the House	6 6
		£31 15 9
Produce sold, as stated in cash account		4 19 3
		£36 15 0
Farm and garden expenses, including Gardener's wages		21 8 2
	Profit,	£15 6 10

ARTICLES MADE AND REPAIRED IN THE HOUSE.

MADE.	REPAIRED.
8 Shirts,	278 Shirts,
35 Pairs leather shoes,	161 Pair shoes,
30 " canvas "	1,358 " socks and stockings,
81 " socks,	289 Bedgowns,
37 " stockings,	201 Petticoats,
36 Day caps,	291 Shifts,
6 Night do.,	246 Caps,
8 Bedgowns,	372 Aprons,
16 Shifts,	196 Bedticks,
40 Aprons,	192 Bolsters,
14 Sheets,	476 Sheets,
4 Knitted Quilts,	142 Blankets,
8 Bedticks,	294 Quilts,
16 Tablecloths,	23 Tablecloths,
10 Towels.	36 Kerchiefs.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.
We, the Committee appointed by the Grand Jury to inspect the Lunatic Asylum, have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the institution. In every department there is apparent high order and cleanliness, and the best attention appears to be paid to every class of patients.
RICHARD CHEARNLEY,
MOORE SMITH,
E. MULCAHY.
March 8th 1860.
The Monthly Board proceedings bear the same testimony to its state.
TABLE, showing the Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Remain, from the opening of the Asylum to 31st May, 1860, being a period of twenty-five years.

Admissions	Discharges	Per Cent.	Deaths	Per Cent.	Remain	Per Cent.	Supposed Curable	Supposed Incurable
2273	943	74·1	198	15·5	132	10·3	99	33

We have Ten Vacancies—Five for Males and Five for Females. There are no cases in our Gaols, nor any outstanding applications. The working of this District Asylum may be looked upon as peculiarly satisfactory when taken into consideration that, at its opening in 1835, seventy-four cases, mostly incurable and aged persons, were received into the House of Industry, and that there has been no expenditure for additional buildings.
JOHN DOBBS, Resident Manager.
Authenticated 4th July, 1860.
HENRY DENNY, Chairman.
EDWARD ROBERTS, } Governors.
EDWARD POWER, }

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE!
DISEASED GUMS!
SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S REMEDIES." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.
"Tooth-Ache Remedy," post free, for Sixteen Stamps.
N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Ten a.m.
WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON,
MEDICAL CHEMIST AND DENTIST,
ERSON'S DRUG HALL,
80, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
COUNCIL:
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.St.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim;
The Right Honourable the EARL of LIMERICK,
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.St.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
The Right Hon. Lord DUNSANY,
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., D.L.,
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
Sir RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart.,
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart., J.P.
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General PATTERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles;
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT,
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L.,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.,
J. W. CHAMBRE, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
P. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.,
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,
With power to add to their number.
WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain KNOX,	JAS. P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
Captain ARMIT,	JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,
Captain JONES, J.P.,	WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
Captain RATHBORNE,	EDWD. M. HODGSON, Esq.,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	JAS. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.,
WALTER FITZSIMONS, Esq.,	HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES E. MILLAR, Esq.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,	ROBERT M'ENIRY, Esq.,
GEO. MORANT, Jun., Esq., J.P.	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
	ARTHUR W. LAWDER, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARY.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.
TREASURERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, the Right Honourable Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P., has stated to COLONEL FRENCH, M.P. (one of the above Council), in conversation in the House of Commons, "*that if Irish Volunteer Corps are formed, he (the Minister for War) will not refuse to accept their services;*" whilst it is believed, from very good authority, "*that if the Irish People evince any strong desire to have the Volunteer Force,*" the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., the CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND, "*will give all the facility in his power to carry out their wishes.*"
COLONEL FRENCH, M.P., has also announced his intention forthwith to introduce a Bill into the House of Commons, to correct any technical defect that may exist in the law regulating the Volunteer Corps in Ireland.
The Committee therefore rely on the earnest and energetic exertions of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to complete this great National movement, which has but one common Loyal and Patriotic object, and is destined to unite in brotherhood Men of all Creeds and Politics.
The Committee continue to receive the names of Noblemen and Gentlemen to be added to the Council; and those desirous of enrolling as Members of the Corps will at once forward their names to the Honorary Secretary.
The Subscription of Effective Members is limited to £1 1s. per annum, with an Entrance Fee of £1 1s.
Donations and Subscriptions for furthering the movement will be received by the Treasurers.
The Committee meet every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, for the Enrolment of Members for the intended ROYAL IRISH GUARDS and DUBLIN RIFLE BRIGADE.
Dublin, 17th July, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, 1st AUGUST, the Down Train now leaving Dublin at 10-30 a.m. will be despatched at 11 a.m., and the Down Train now leaving Dublin at 7-15 p.m. will be altered to 7-30 p.m.
The Up Train now leaving Galway at 1 p.m. will be altered to 12-30 p.m.
On SUNDAYS, the 10-30 a.m. Down Train will run as usual.
For further particulars, see the Company's Time Tables.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 23rd July, 1860.

URGENT APPEAL.—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830.
Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.
At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, *fourteen* very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive *any* of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented: on the one hand, in receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year; and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue, some at least, of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting *seven* of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in this Society.
Sums already received:—

	£	s.	d.
Rev. B. H. Johnson	1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. West,	2	0	0
A Gentleman,	1	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.	1	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.,	1	0	0
General Hall,	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2	0	0
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan,	2	0	0
John Clerk, Esq.,	1	0	0
A Protestant,	1	0	0
Anonymous, Bangor,	0	2	0
C. Gaussen, Esq.,	0	10	0
Lady Crofton,	1	0	0
E. Batty, Esq.,	1	0	0
Postage Stamps (Cork)	0	2	0

Office 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, 6th June, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk. } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Secs.

Cards.

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION,
To those about to be married.
A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s.
100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards;
100 Gents.' do. do.;
100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap; with maiden name;
The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer, and Painter,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, Dublin.

WHETHER you visit Dublin on business or pleasure, you can save nearly one-half your usual hotel expenses, while quality and accommodation are guaranteed equal to any first-class private hotel; separate sittingrooms, with piano, and every arrangement to secure quiet, comfort, and economy, at the VISITERS' HOME,
Nos. 10 and 11, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), Dublin.
☞ Observe!—Entrance, No. 11, as there are no labels on the windows.
MARK BALLARD, Proprietor.
N.B.—A Table d'Hote at Two and a quarter past Five o'clock.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
In first condition for delivery,
In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks,
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO.
28, William-street, Dublin.

ROYAL SELTZER WATER.
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
The Direct, Shortest, and Safest Route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships Connaught, Pacific, Ulster, Munster, and Leinster, also their splendid screw steamer Prince Albert, some of which vessels have made the passage from America to Galway in the unprecedentedly short space of five days some hours, for NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, the paddle steam ships to land her Majesty's Mails and cabin passengers only, but the screw steamers to land steerage passengers and cargo also.
The undermentioned vessels take passengers at Through Rates for New York or Boston.
From Galway:
Parana, for Boston .. .. 7th August.
Connaught, for New York .. 21st ..
Leinster, for Boston .. .. 4th Sept.
New Building—Munster.
Through Fares from Dublin, by Screw Steamers—First Class, £15 10s. and £13 13s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £6 5s. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, First Class, £22; Second, £20 10s; Third, £15 10s; Steerage, £6 5s. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, 10s. Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposits to secure berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £2. Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 3, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Education.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—A Beneficed Clergyman, residing in a healthy locality, holding Evangelical sentiments; and who has been most successful in preparing young gentlemen for the army and college, would receive two boys to educate with his own son.—Apply for terms, references &c., to "Rev. W. B.," care of W. G. Herbert, 106, Grafton-street, Dublin.

SELECT EDUCATION.
A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.
The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.
The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.
Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. HODGES & SMITH's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT,
OLD CONNAUGHT-HOUSE, BRAY.
(The Residence of the late Lord Plunket.)
Principal, Miss STANDISH.
Reference kindly permitted to the Revds. J. W. Hacket, John Alcock, Edward Lee, &c., &c.
Vacation terminates on the 27th instant.
July 16th.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

ROYAL SCHOOL, CAVAN.
At the last general entrance at the University, Mr. Jos. D. Grier, a pupil of this School, obtained a HEBREW premium, and also a FRENCH Premium, and was one of those examined for First Place.
Mr. Thomas Kinahan, a pupil of this School, enjoys two valuable Exhibitions, the result of his very distinguished answering.
N.B.—Vacation will terminate on 4th of August.
Terms Moderate.

HOLLYVILLE PARK SCHOOL,
MONKSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.
The situation of the School, and the accommodation afforded, in point of Playground, School Rooms, Dormitories, &c., will be found unexceptionable.
The Prospectus and Half-yearly Report, which contain every information with respect to System, Discipline, &c., and also an account of the success of former Pupils at the Competitive Examinations and at the Honor Examinations in Trinity College, will be forwarded on application to the Principal or Vice Principal.
Business will be resumed (D.V.) on the 27th instant.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

THE ARMY, CONSTABULARY, CIVIL SERVICE.—
Candidates may have, on application, the prospectus of the ROYAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, containing the Terms for Boarders and Day Pupils, by the Month, Year or Quarter; also the Names and Addresses, in full, of more than 400 Candidates successfully prepared, within the last five years, for every department of her Majesty's Military and Civil Services, for direct Artillery appointments in India, direct Indian Cadetships, admission to the Royal Engineers and Artillery, direct Commissions in her Majesty's Army, admission to Woolwich, Addiscombe, and Sandhurst, *and to almost all the Irish Constabulary Cadetships*—WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M.A., Principal, Ex-Scholar of Trinity College, 9 and 10, TALBOT-PLACE, Dublin.

NUTGROVE SCHOOL, RATHFARNHAM.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1802.
Business will be resumed (D.V.) on the 13th of August, when the punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested.
PHILIP JONES.
A Resident Classical Master required.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
Rev. CHARLES W. BENSON, A B, T C D.
FREEMAN C WILLS, A B, T C D.
At the Midsummer Examinations, which terminated on the 5th July, the young gentlemen whose names follow distinguished themselves in their respective classes.
1ST CLASS.
Classics—Craig (Wm), Purcell (G C), 2nd prizes. Honor—Ball (V).
Science—Durham (A W), 1st prize; Ball (Val), 2nd prize. Honor—Beaumont (R H).
English History, &c—Durham, 1st prize.
Roman and Grecian Histories, &c—Craig (W) and Purcell, equal, 1st prizes.
English Literature—Julius Cæsar (Shakspere's), Trench's Composition (English)—Swanzy (H R.)
2ND CLASS.
Classics—Honour—Parker (J.)
Science—Hunter (H J), 1st prize.
English History and Geography—Hunter (H J), 1st prize. Honor—Parker (J).
Roman and Grecian Histories, &c.—Hunter (H J), 1st prize; Parker (J), 2nd prize. Honor—Purcell (J G).
3RD CLASS.
Classics—Thompson (T M L), 1st prize; Cooney (C), 2nd prize. Honor—Knox (Maurice).
Science—Frew (H J), 1st prize; Cooney (C), 2nd prize. Honor—Ferguson (D C).
English History, Geography, &c—Thompson (T M L), 2nd prize.
Roman and Grecian Histories—Frew (H J), 1st prize; Knox (M), 2nd prize.
SESSIONAL PREMIUMS.
Mental Arithmetic—Parker (J).
Greek and Latin Grammar—Purcell (G C).
Scripture Questions, &c—Purcell (G C).
PREMIUMS OPEN TO THE WHOLE SCHOOL.
English History—Durham (A W.)
Irish History—The Revolution of 1688—(Macaulay)—Purcell (G C) 1st prize.
Durham (A W), Knox, (M), 2nd prizes.
Scripture—Durham (A W), Honor—Swanzy (H.)
Map of Italy—Ferguson (Archd).
FRENCH.
1st Class—Beaumont (R H), 1st prize. Honour—Hunter (H J).
2nd Class—Cooney (C) 1st prize. Honors—Frew (H J); Knox (M).
GERMAN.
Hunter (H J) Themes—2nd and 3rd Classes—Hatchell (Joseph), 1st prize. Honors—Hunter (H J); Purcell (J G).
The Silver Medal for Exemplary Conduct during the session was awarded to Swanzy (H), son of the Rev H Swanzy, of Mallow. The Medalist was elected by the boys.
The Pupils of this school have the exclusive right to a Field in the immediate neighbourhood.
Business will be resumed (D.V.) on MONDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1860, when a punctual attendance of Masters and Pupils is requested.
A first-rate Science Master is required.—Application to be made to the Rev. CHARLES W. BENSON, at the School.

PORTORA ROYAL SCHOOL.—
At the Sizarship Examination recently held in Trinity College, Dublin, the First Classical and Third Science Sizarships were obtained by Mr. RICHARD BENNETT, and Mr. THOMAS GRACEY, both pupils of this School. At the last Scholarship Examination, the First Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. THOMAS BRETT, in his Senior Freshman year; and the Third Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. BENJAMIN PURSER, in his Junior Freshman year.
Mr. THOMAS BRETT entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1858, obtaining Second Classical Sizarship; and in the November following he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.
Mr. BENJAMIN PURSER entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining First Classical Sizarship; and in November last he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.
Mr. THOMAS NORMAN entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Fourth Classical Sizarship; and in last Hilary Term he headed the list of the Classical First Honor-men of the Junior Freshman Class; and in Trinity Term he was (with another) again similarly placed.
Mr. ROBERT HUTTON and Mr. JOHN DOCKRILL entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Second and Third Science Sizarships; and in last Trinity Term they were placed First and Second on the list of First Honor-men in Science of the Senior Freshman Class.
Only four boys have obtained Science Sizarships in Trinity College *direct* from school, and these four boys were all educated under the present Head Master of Portora. Only three Scholarships have ever been obtained in Trinity College by students in their Junior Freshman year; and of these, two were educated at Portora;—Mr. ALLINGHAM, under Dr. Greham; and Mr. PURSER, under the present Master.
N.B.—Vacation terminates on the 10th of August. The punctual return of the pupils is earnestly requested.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION - AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,
RE-OPENS ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
W. WOODS, B.A. OF TRINITY COLLEGE, PRINCIPAL.
Assisted by a First Honor-man in Classics, and a First Prizeman in Modern Languages, of the Dublin University.
Terms quarterly or monthly, to suit the convenience of Pupils leaving town in Summer.
No. 16, GRENVILLE-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE.
NO VACATIONS.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
COUNTY OF MAYO.
In the matter of the Estate of Peter Bourke, Owner; Thomas Gallogly, Petitioner.
THE Honourable Judge Dobbs, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, Ireland, will, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Dublin, SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION part of the Lands of BALLINEW, situate in the barony of Carra and County of Mayo, held for lives of whom two are in being; and two Houses and Premises in Market-street, in the town of Castlebar, and said county of Mayo, held for lives renewable for ever.

No. of Lot.	Quantity of Land, Statute measure.	Head Rent.	Nett Annual Rental.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	{Two Houses and premises}	11 5 0	39 13 9½
2	Ballinew (part of)	18 9 2½	48 10 9½

Dated this 20th day of July, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
LOT 1.
This lot consists of Two Houses in Market-street, in the town of Castlebar, at the rear of which are large Stores, suited for mercantile purposes.
LOT 2.
The lands comprised in this lot are situate close to the town of Castlebar, and are bounded upon one side by the Castlebar River. There is a good residence upon the lands, with a demesne, and suitable gardens and out-offices.
Proposals for the purchase of either of the lots will be received by the Solicitors having carriage of the Sale up to the 2nd day of November next, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for approval.
For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of Court, Dublin; or, to
Messrs. HENRY ROOKE & SON, Solicitors having carriage of Sale, No. 23, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin; or,
Messrs. HODGES & SMITH, Agents for the Ordnance, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
SALE OF IMPROPRIATE TITHE RENT CHARGES.
In the matter of the Estate of William Moorhead, Owner and Petitioner; And in the Matter of the Estate of William Moorhead, Samuel Moorhead, and Elizabeth Moorhead, the said Elizabeth being a Minor, Owners; Ex parte Catherine Phillips, Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, on Friday, the 16th day of NOVEMBER next, at his Court, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, at Noon, in one lot, the valuable Impropriate Tithe Rent Charges payable out of the several parishes of Kilglass, and the Rectory of the half parish of Bumblin; the Tithes of the parish of Clontuskert, and of the parish of Kilgefin, otherwise Kilcolne, otherwise Kilteevan, otherwise Kiltovan, with the tithes or rent charge, in lieu thereof, of the other half parish of Bumblin, the tithes of the parish of Cloonfinlough, the tithes or rent charge of the two quarters of lands of Portereny, otherwise Portrun, situate in the baronies of Ballintubber, Roscommon, and Athlone, all held under lease in perpetuity.
These rent charges are subject to payment of head-rent to Lord Trimleston, and to an annuity (as mentioned in the conditions of sale), such outgoings together amounting to £262 15s. 10d. The nett annual income of the whole is £310 11s. 6d.
Dated this 18th day of July, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
OBSERVATIONS.
These rent charges are payable by the most wealthy landowners in the county Roscommon; they are all punctually paid half yearly, on every 1st day of May and 1st day of November, and are immediately remitted on application.
The lands out of which the said tithes are so payable are of the first quality, and all the said parishes are situate in the respective Baronies of Ballintubber, Roscommon, and Athlone, and County of Roscommon, and are in the Unions of Roscommon and Strokestown, the Poor Rates in which Unions for several years did not exceed the sum of one shilling in the pound.
All the said parishes are very conveniently situated, being close to the towns of Strokestown, Roosky, and Longford, and are near the stations of Roscommon, Athlone, and Longford, on the Midland Great Western Railway.
For rentals and further particulars apply to
WILLIAM FRYTH, Esq., the Agent over the Estate, Castlecarrow, Carrick-on-Shannon;
SYDENHAM DAVIS, Esq., Solicitor, Lower Gardiner-street;
Mr. HENRY ROCHE, Wickfield, Roscommon;
Messrs. GUINNESS and MAHON, College-green;
Messrs. VENNING and CO., 9, Tokenhouse Yard, London; or to
FRANCIS KIERNAN, Esq., Solicitor, having the carriage of the proceedings, 19, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, on moderate terms, from 1st of August to the 1st of December, or any time agreed on, an excellent, newly-furnished House, No. 4, Sandycove-avenue, containing 3 sittingrooms, 3 best bedrooms, servant's rooms, water closet, coach-house and stable, quite close to the sea, and the best baths in Kingstown; beautiful view of the pier and harbour. It will be let on the cheapest terms, as the owner is leaving for England for some time.

TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, by the year, or for such time as may be agreed on, a good, roomy House, two storeys, detached; coachhouse, stable, good water, large Garden and lawn, standing on one acre; within a short walk of the Stillorgan Station of Bray Railroad, and commanding extensive views of sea and mountain; the neighbourhood most respectable and healthy, and convenient as to all kinds of provisions.—Inquire for THORNBERRY, Kilgobbin, County Dublin; or by letter to "W.," 66, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.

TO BE LET, near the Dundrum Station, Two Excellent Houses, one standing on about three acres of choice land, containing three sittingrooms, five bedrooms, kitchen, and servants apartment, suitable out-offices, and large well-enclosed Garden, stocked with fruit; the other, containing two sittingrooms, four bedrooms, kitchen servants' room, garden, coachhouse, stable, and one acre of prime land—Apply to R. KELLET, House and Land Agent, 85, Abbey-street.

DUNDRUM.—BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET.
Portions of the Lands of Lower Churchtown, on each side of the Classon's Bridge Road, and portion of Sweetmount Lands, next Nowlan's Avenue, are now laid out for Building Villas, by F. J. Byrne, Esq., C.E. The situation is most salubrious, and the views are varied and extensive.
The Churchtown Lands lie equally convenient to Miltown and Dundrum Stations. The owner holds by grant direct from the Landed Estates Court for ever, indemnified from all head rent, and will give leases for 900 years on fair terms.
For full particulars, apply to ALFRED H. MIDDLETON, Solicitor, 27 York-street, Dublin.

Lodgings.

WANTED, for an Elderly Lady, of nervous temperament, Board and Residence, in a respectable, private, Protestant family; a well furnished and airy bedroom required, that could be used as bedroom and sittingroom. Terms £60 per annum, paid monthly in advance. Respectable reference given and required.—Direct for a week, Mrs. Cornhill, Board, Maguire's, 51, Westland-row.

Auctions.

THIS DAY.—TERENURE HOUSE, COUNTY DUBLIN.
To Job Coach Proprietors, Forage Contractors, Dairymen, and others.
SALE OF SUPERIOR HERBAGE HAY AND AFTER-GRASS.
JOHN BURKE respectfully announces that he has received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on This Day, WEDNESDAY, 25th July, 1860, on the lands of Terenure House, County Dublin, 200 Cocks of superior well-saved HERBAGE HAY. To be put up in Lots to suit purchasers. Also, about 18 Acres of AFTER-GRASS, to be Let by Auction after the Sale of the Hay.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. Auction Fees, five per cent., to be paid by the purchasers.
JOHN BURKE, Auctioneer.
Great Rooms, 13, Upper Sackville-street.
The Roundtown Omnibus Station is within five minutes' walk of Terenure House.

HAROLD'S CROSS.
ADJOURNED SALE OF A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, WITH LAND.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in the Public Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND QUAY, on To-Morrow (THURSDAY), the 26th JULY, at the hour of One o'clock, in the Afternoon, the very comfortable residence known as ELM VILLE (which presents a handsome Stuccoed Front, with Balustrade on Top), is placed at a convenient distance from the Road, with a Nicely Timbered Lawn and Shrubbery Plantation, Gate Lodge, and Carriage Drive.
The House is suitable for a small family; there are two reception rooms, a dining parlour, and four bedchambers, servants' room and water closet, a compact kitchen and scullery, a capital garden, well stocked and walled-in; a Lock-up Yard, with pump, cow shed, and Fowl House, all in perfect order.
The situation is most desirable, being exactly opposite to the New Road recently opened from Kenilworth-square, in which locality many suburban villas have been erected; and the facility (by Omnibus and Car Conveyances), at all hours during the day, to and from the City, renders ELM VILLE very desirable as a Residence for persons of professional or business habits.
Detached from the House (but nearly adjoining thereto) are two Fields, containing better than 2½ Irish acres, and a Carhouse and Stable, now let to a solvent Tenant at £28 per annum. The whole property is held under a lease for lives renewable for ever, subject to £69 4s. 8d. per annum, and stands on about 4½ Irish acres.
Particulars of title may be obtained on application to Messrs. FLETCHER & Co., Solicitors, No. 5, Foster-place; and cards to view may be had in the office of
JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers.
NOTE.—The Premises may be Viewed This Day from Twelve till Four o'clock.

NEW ZEALAND—DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY.—
A Military Settler, who has obtained a grant of land (400 acres) in New Zealand, and situated in the best part of that colony viz, the province of Auckland, is anxious to meet with a gentleman possessed of moderate capital, to co-operate with him in stocking and cultivating whole, or part of the land, with the view to make them productive. Advertiser intends proceeding to Auckland in a very short time.—For particulars, &c., apply to "X. Y. Z.," Post-Office, Ballyvoy, Larne, County Antrim.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR
94, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
On view, for Sale, a Large Assortment of First-class Carriages, in every variety, being the Stock of Messrs. Dawson (late of Sackville-place Coach Factory) which will be Sold or Hired, at rates worthy the attention of the public.
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
J. W. H. BROWN, Proprietor.

Publications.

MANGAN'S GERMAN ANTHOLOGY.
POEMS, by JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN,
With Life, by JOHN MITCHEL.
Post 8vo, cloth elegant, 5s.; or by post 5s 6d.
Agent for Ireland:
W. B. KELLY, 8, Grafton-street.

WORCESTER'S GREAT NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.
A Dictionary of the English Language,
By JOSEPH WORCESTER, LL.D.
Containing Forty-six Thousand Words more than those in Todd's Johnson, and many thousand more than Webster.
Large Quarto, Cloth, £1 11s 6d.
Imported by
W. B. KELLY, 8, Grafton-street, Dublin.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the SATURDAY HERALD is published at the following rates:—
SINGLE COPY.
Unstamped, ... 0s 1½d Stamped, ...1 0s 2½d
SUBSCRIPTION.

UNSTAMPED:		STAMPED.	
Yearly, ...	6s 6d	Yearly, ...	10s 0d
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The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.
Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.
Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.
As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.
Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to
ALBERT H. KNOX,
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
4, *Lower Abbey-street*; and 15, *Sackville-place, Dublin.*

THE LATE RIOT AT DERRYMACASH,
near Lurgan.
On SATURDAY Next, July 28, will be Published,
An Illustrated Supplement
To the PORTADOWN NEWS,
Containing a full account of the late Riot, and report of the Investigation.
Owing to the large number already ordered, an immense circulation is expected, and it will be found a desirable medium for Advertising.
☞ Advertisements received up to THURSDAY Evening for the Supplement.
Price—PORTADOWN NEWS and Supplement, 2½d; by post 4½. Supplement alone, 1½; by post 2½.
Wholesale parties (*who will be liberally dealt with*) are required to send in their orders before Saturday.
Portadown News Office, July 23, 1860.

Music.

PIANOFORTES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE OR HIRE
On most moderate terms.
HARMONIUMS
From Six to Sixty Guineas.
Old Instruments taken in exchange.
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

SALE OF SUMMER STOCK AT A CLEARANCE PRICE.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.,
Owing to the lateness of the season, have Reduced the Price of the greater portion of their Light Stock—
FANCY DRESSES, PRINTED MUSLINS, MILLINERY, TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS and HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

NOTICE.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.
Have just received from their Wholesale Clothing Factory, Christchurch-place,
1,300 SUMMER COATS,
of various styles and textures, in prices varying from 5s 6d to 25s,
being nearly 50 per cent. under their value.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.
P.S.—Also a large and well-assorted Stock of Juvenile Clothing.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
TWENTY-FIRST REPORT.
THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office, on the 17th July, 1860, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament—
Sir ARCHIBALD HOPE, Bart., of Craighall, in the Chair.
The following are the principal Statements in the Directors' Report, and Statements submitted to the Meeting:—
DURING THE YEAR ending 5th April last, there were received proposals for NEW ASSURANCES to the number of ...1499 for £841,936
Of which the TRANSACTIONS were...1177 for £531,890
ANNUITIES were also purchased on 14 Lives at the price of...£7,112
The ANNUAL INCOME from Premiums and Interest on Investments is now...£163,177
The ACCUMULATED FUND amounts to...£498,801
The DEATHS amongst the Assured still continue under the calculated amount. There were during the year 106 Deaths, covered by 142 Policies for...£56,637
The TOTAL ASSURANCE TRANSACTIONS since the commencement of the business amount to...£5,884,464
THE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of the BUSINESS is shown in the following TABLE:—

Assurances since December 1838, up to these Dates.				Annual Income.
5th April 1842	258	for	£131,824	£4,324
1845	610	"	327,249	10,492
1848	1,195	"	617,843	19,486
1851	3,878	"	1,371,381	45,970
1854	7,012	"	2,770,669	80,872
1857	10,203	"	4,319,760	124,318
1860	12,397	"	5,386,464	163,177

THE NEW ASSURANCES for the last eight years have been, on the average, 1,071, for £504,000 per annum.
The Policy Holders entitled to participate in the Profits during the year ending 5th April, 1861, will be called on to pay only 65½ per cent. of their premiums—that is, 13s 6d. per £1, the difference of 7s. 6d. per £1 being to be met by the profits allocated for the year.
THE BALANCE SHEET has been certified as usual by the Auditor, after a minute and continuous audit of the Accounts and Books throughout the year. This essential operation is conducted by Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, who is a professional accountant, and entirely unconnected with the Directors. The accounts have for many years been checked by the Auditor in a complete and satisfactory manner; and the Directors will not only continue this practice, but will render the audit even more perfect if possible.
CONVINCED that LIBERALITY in their dealings with the public is the best policy, the Directors have, from time to time, adopted many improvements, and given unusual facility to the Policy Holders. The Policies issued by the Association for many years have been free from not a few of the ordinary restrictions and conditions, and seem fully to meet the wants of the majority of Assurers. Of late, however, a desire has in some quarters been manifested for a system of Life Assurance still more simple, and the Directors have, during the past year, arranged a scheme of "Unconditional Assurance," which Assurers will, in future, have the option of joining. This scheme is based on sound principles and precise calculations, and will, no doubt, contribute to the success and reputation of the Institution.
IT IS WITH THE DEEPEST REGRET the Directors have to record the death of Sir James Forrest, Bart. He was connected with the Association as Director and Chairman since its commencement, was ever most attentive to its interests, and succeeded in gaining the respect of all the Members of the Board. The Directors were fortunate in securing the consent of Sir Archibald Hope, Bart., of Craighall, to fill the Chair in his room, and nominated him temporarily, until the appointment could be confirmed at this Meeting. They cordially recommend him as in every way well qualified, and likely to be most acceptable to the Association and the Public.
The Report was unanimously approved by the Meeting, and votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and the several Boards of Management at the Branches, and Office-Bearers.
OFFICE-BEARERS AT DUBLIN.
(OFFICE—60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.)
DIRECTORS:
JOHN JAMESON, Esq., Distiller, Bow-street.
MATTHEW ANDERSON, Esq., Solicitor, Inns-quay.
DAVID DRUMMOND, Esq., Merchant, Dawson-street.
ROBERT GRAY, Esq., Banker, College-green.
FRANCIS CODD, Esq., 7, Fleet-street.
MEDICAL OFFICER—J. F. DUNCAN, Esq., M.D., 19, Gardiner's-place.
SECRETARY—JAMES FORBES.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825—CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
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J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284l. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.
FIRE INSURANCE.
On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.
To Policies then in existence *two* entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICER:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion Square.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland Square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.
45, Dame-street, Dublin

PERSONS proceeding to India and any of the British Colonies can effect Assurances on favourable terms with the
COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Agencies in all the Colonies, where premiums are received and claims settled.
The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £110,000 per annum.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000. Loans granted.
Constituted by Act of Parliament.
ALEX. SUTHERLAND,
Resident Secretary.
Dublin—65, Upper Sackville-street. Edinburgh (Head Office)—5, George-street. London—81, Lombard-street, E. C., and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 1, St. James'-street, S. W. Glasgow—58, St. Vincent-street.
New prospectus, with rates for Home, Foreign, and Colonial Assurance, also showing the results of the business since 1846, now ready. Apply at the Office of the Colonial Life Assurance Company, 65, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin; 5, George-street, Edinburgh; and 81, Lombard-street, London.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
4 Will. IV., Sess. 1835.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
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C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
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JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Poutney-hill, City.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
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CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq, 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq, 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq, Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq, 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq, Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
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PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds perannum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
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IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
14 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW, CORK, JULY, 1860.
THE PATENT NATIONAL GAS WORKS,
For Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Mansions, Farm Buildings, Colleges, Railway Stations, and large Establishments.
This most perfect Apparatus will be exhibited in full work, and Gas manufactured from both
PEAT AND COAL.
Especial attention is directed to the simplicity of its management, and its capability of generating Gas, greater by 20 per cent. than any other apparatus yet invented.
WM. DANIEL,
Gas Engineering Establishment,
45, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS,
In great variety at
HODGES AND SON'S,
14, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF TEA
First-class Black Tea, 3s. 8d. per lb.
This quality of Tea is frequently sold as the Best.
Our Finest Black Tea 4s.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET, and 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.
SAMUEL OLDHAM AND SONS,
No. 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
(Established upwards of Fifty Years,)
Will send Patterns or Samples free, for inspection or comparison, of their
RICH DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTHS, with Napkins and Slip-Cloths to match.
DIAPER and DAMASK CLOTHS, in all sizes, from one yard to 10 yards long.
Sheetings, in width from 1 yard to 3½ yards.
Cotton Sheetings, from 1 to 3 yards wide.
Huckabacks, Turkish and Hydropathic Towels, Roll Towellings, Glass and Knife Cloths, Dusters, &c., made up and marked upon the shortest notice.
All Parcels £5 and over, carriage free, to any Railway or Steam-packet Station in the United Kingdom.

28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
WHILE my Ready-made Department is fully supplied with Garments of a superfine quality, I have also a large variety of excellent Styles, at prices to suit the requirements of a numerous class, who wish to economise, and get a neat well-made article for little money. My Scotch Tweed Trousers, all Wool, at 15s., will be found excellent value; while for Tourists, for the Seaside, or for Railway Travelling, my Fifty Shilling Tweed Lounge Suit will be found both useful and economical.
RICHARD ALLEN.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE
By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee.
Sold Wholesale by
Bewley, Evans, and Co.,
And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S
MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET,
LONDON.

MESSRS. FRENCH, BARTON, AND COMPANY having disposed of their entire Stock, Concerns, and good-will to Mr. Frederick Stokes, of the Commercial Buildings, return their sincere acknowledgments to their numerous friends for the extensive support and confidence their house has enjoyed during the present and past century, a continuance of which they venture to solicit for their successor.
46, Upper Sackville-street, 2nd July, 1860.
The Subscriber having purchased of the above well-known and honoured Firm their immense Stock, offers it for Cash, on moderate terms, to ensure an immediate and extensive Sale.
It consists *exclusively* of Wines of the highest quality. The PORT is all Messrs. Sandeman & Co's first brand; none less than four years imported, and two years in bottle. The CLARETS for which Messrs. French, Barton, and Co., were unrivalled, are all the shipment of Messrs. Barton and Guetier, of the first growths of 1854. The SHERRY, chiefly Messrs. Pemartin, and Co. The CHAMPAGNE, Messrs. Ruinart's first quality; and other Wines of similar character.
Purchasers of an entire binn or upwards can have free storage.
FREDERICK STOKES.
46, Upper Sackville-street, and Commercial Buildings,
2nd July, 1860.

ORREL COALS—SUPERIOR QUALITY.
JAMES ROBINSON has this day imported (per the Jenny Lind, Captain Kearns) a cargo of the celebrated Kirkless Hall Orrell Coal.
Also on Sale—
Best Gilernex, / " Carlisle, / " Wigan, | Seaton Moor, / Cardiff, and / Maryport Coal.
Railway Coals forwarded in bags.
GENERAL COAL OFFICE, 19, WESTLAND-ROW.
Established 1817.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. !!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

OLD - ESTABLISHED CABINET MAKING, LOOKINGGLASS AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT,
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.
R. SPARKS
Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has made up for the Spring trade an extremely elegant Stock of
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE,
LOOKING GLASSES,
MATTRESSES, BEDS, BEDDING, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
which he will sell at very moderate prices.
25, Suffolk-street.

ELECTRO-PLATED SALVERS AND TEA SETS.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Invite inspection of their immense assortment of Electro-Plated Articles, amongst which, besides the above, are Cruet Stands, Cake Baskets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.
The quality is excellent, and the prices very moderate.
J. E. and CO. may allude to the following amongst their almost unlimited stock of House Furnishing Ironmongery, viz:—
Moderateur Lamps.
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles.
Best Table Cutlery. Dish Covers.
Japanned and Papier Mache Trays.
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates.
Fenders and Fire Irons.
Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Iron Bedsteads and Cots, &c.
J. E. and CO. are Agents for Bradford's Washing and Wringing Machines, Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes; and are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions and Towns.
34, 35, 36, CAPEL-STREET.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER.
No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 3s and 4s each and upwards. The Balls can be had separately at 3s and 4s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers.
For further information see Doctor Hassal's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassal, M.D., &c."
GREGG AND SON,
Sole Agents,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure, and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled; Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS,
Wholesale Perfumer and Refined Soap Maker,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL
FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland.
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using
EUPIONE,
A new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

Wants.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A Lady, who has some early hours disengaged, is anxious to procure a few Tuitions in Kingstown, Monkstown, or Sandycove. She teaches English thoroughly, Writing, Arithmetic, French, and Music, and has been accustomed to prepare boys for school. Satisfactory reference can be given to the parents of her pupils, or to the Rev. R. S. Brooke, Mariners' Church.—Address "X. Y., Governess," Mr. Coall's, 6, Besborough Buildings, Kingstown.
Advertiser receives a class of boys, between the ages of 5 and 12, at her own residence, for three hours daily.

A RESPECTABLE Young Woman, a Protestant, wants a Situation as attendant on a Lady, or young Ladies; she works very well at her needle, and makes up fine things very neatly, and is willing to make herself generally useful; will be well recommended by her present mistress, with whom she still is.—Any commands addressed to "M. B.," at 75, Waterloo-road, will be immediately attended to.

JUST DISENGAGED.—Wants a Situation, as Good Plain Cook, who understands her business well, and is willing to make herself obliging, a steady, active, respectable Woman, most economical in her kitchen, or will go as Housekeeper to a single Gentleman. Advertiser is a Protestant, has no encumbrance whatever, and can be well recommended by her last mistress in town.—Address "C P., No. 16, North Earl-street.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, a steady, active Woman who is just disengaged; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended; has no objection to town or country.—Address "M. H.," 16, Stephen's-green North, or Office of the IRISH TIMES.

AS HOUSEMAID, or House and Parlourmaid, a steady, active Young Woman, just disengaged, perfectly understands her business in either of the above capacities; can get up fine things in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended.—Please address "K. L.," 19, Stephen's-green, or IRISH TIMES Office.

LANDSTEWARD.—Wants a Situation, a steady active Man, in the prime of life; has had 20 years' experience in the management of land and stock; also draining and reclaiming. Testimonials good; has a wife; no family; Protestant. Terms moderate.—Address "O. B.," 5, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man, a Protestant, who can be well recommended, is in want of a daily or weekly situation; he has been at sea for some years, and has excellent characters from the captains of these vessels in which he has sailed; he understands the business of an inside servant perfectly, having been head cabin waiter; would gladly take a situation as porter or messenger, or any other that may offer as his mother is old and quite helpless, and he being her only support cannot absent himself from her by going into a permanent situation.—Address, "M. M." 36, Dorset-street.

WANTS a Situation, as Thorough Servant, a steady, active Young Man, who understands his business in every respect; the care and management of horses; also drives well in double and single harness; has lived with respectable families; his testimonials are most satisfactory; has lived twelve months in his last place, and is parting with in consequence of the family going to the country. The advertiser is a protestant, and will make himself generally useful, and will be well recommended.—Any commands addressed to "T. D.," No. 18, Lower Sackville-street; or, IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

WANTED a Situation, as General Indoor Servant, a respectable Young Man, who thoroughly understands his business, as his testimonials from respectable families, with whom he has lived, will certify; his character from his late master, in town at present, will bear the strictest inquiry; has no objection to the country.—Address "W.D.," 60, Gardiner-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, will be attended to.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—A Gentleman is anxious to procure a situation for a respectable Young Man, a Protestant, who understands his business in every respect; the care of lamps, plate, and furniture; is a good attendant at table; can care a carriage if required; has lived with most respectable families in town and country, and has eight years' good discharges; no objection to the country, or a weekly situation, if offered.—Address "J. M.," 141, Baggot-street, or 14, Suffolk-street.

GROOM and UNDERBUTLER.—A Gentleman wishes to procure employment for a smart Young Man (a Protestant) from the country; is a steady driver, and minds his horse well.—Address "A. B.," care of Mr. Exton, 29, Henry-street.

Wanted.

CURATE WANTED, for St. Peter's, Athlone, of evangelical views and active habits.—Apply to Rev. JAMES GULEY, Sligo.

WANTED, respectable Ladies' Maids and Housemaids —Apply at Mr. POWELL'S Office, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street (opposite Nelson's Pillar).

WANTED a Brassfinisher, for Plumbers Brasswork.—Address "D.F.F.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Medical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Messrs. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many alarming symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. DAY's treatment of all cases of debility, impaired nervous or generative power, and all stages of debility, loss of memory, inability for study, diseases of sight, general weakness in the back or loins, and all the numerous infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of over twenty years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its successful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evinced, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and change of demeanour.
Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring confidential treatment.
Fee—Ten Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address,
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent,
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC.
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. gratefully acknowledge their obligations to their Friends, for the kind support which they have hitherto received. Anxious to obtain confidence, and give satisfaction to their customers, they commenced dispensing Medicine with the resolution to devote to it their unremitting personal attention—to employ none but experienced and qualified Assistants, in order to ensure accuracy—to use uniformly the purest and most effective articles that can be procured—to render prices as moderate as it is possible for any House that confines itself to the best Medicine—and never to substitute an inferior article for the sake of purpose of selling cheap. These are the grounds on which they claim the continuous support of their Friends—on which they solicit the future favours of the Profession and the Public.
Bleeding, Cupping, the Application of Leeches, &c.
*** Medicines delivered by Van in all parts of the City and Suburbs, and along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.
Surgical Instruments and Appliances; Home and Foreign Mineral Waters; also every Drug, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Preparation in use.
MEDICAL HALLS,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, & 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR BALDNESS IS THE ALOPECIAN BALM.
J. J. GRAHAM AND CO.,
NEW MEDICAL HALL,
30, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
Have much pleasure in informing the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally that they have succeeded, after considerable research, in discovering a most effectual remedy for Baldness. This Remedy has been already extensively made use of, and in no instance of its application has success been wanting.
Unlike most remedies for the loss of hair, this preparation exercises no injurious influence whatever on the skin, which, on the contrary, it preserves free from Scurf and from every variety of cutaneous affections.
Under the use of the ALOPECIAN BALM not only is the development of New Hair promoted but that already on the head is prevented from falling off, and rendered soft and glossy. In short the ALOPECIAN BALM is the most useful preparation, as a preventive of baldness, ever discovered.
Prepared only by
J. J. GRAHAM AND CO.,
NEW MEDICAL HALL,
30 WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.,
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.
"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."
Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN;
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Jacobson's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Disease arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or consideration, for the recipe, their sole object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefitted thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool.

PIANO WANTED.—A First-class Instrument, Second-hand, with the modern improvements, for which a fair price will be given. An Improved or Grand Square preferred.—Address, "X. Piano," IRISH TIMES Office, stating lowest price for cash.

NEW BAREGE ANGLAIS,
New Mohairs,
New Grenadines,
New Printed Organdies and Muslins.
SAMUEL OLDHAM AND SONS
Have received a large accession to their Stock of above Goods, with a further supply of
Plain and Printed French Foulards.
They have also received a further supply of
New Silk and Summer Mantles,
Barege and Grenadine Shawls,
And respectfully solicit an inspection.
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
N.B.—We solicit the attention of Ladies requiring Family Mourning to a superior Stock of Crapes, Paramattas, Silks, Coburgs, Barathes &c., all of the best qualities and colours.

THE SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS, usually sold for Fifteen Shillings, are sold by us for Thirteen and Sixpence.
THE LOUNGE SUITS, usually sold for Two Pounds Ten Shillings, are sold by us for Forty-two Shillings.
Importing our Woollen Goods in large quantities direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, our expenses in every respect (except Cutters) being much less, we can afford to sell at *One-half the Profit* necessary for City Houses.
WEBB AND CO.
10, 11, 12, CORN MARKET.

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS.
THE JUVENILE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY SUITED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
TAILORING AND READY MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.
We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland to an inspection of a New Design of Volunteer-Uniform, just completed for one of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.
AMMARMANN, REID, & CO.,
ARMY TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

JUVENILE CLOTHING
Made in Neat and Durable Materials.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99, Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED)
ROYAL FINGAL EARRINGS (REGISTERED)
The above Ornaments are exact copies of an Antique lately found in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest price.

LADIES' RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
Irish Bog Oak Ball Bracelets, with Rifle Clasp.
Bog Oak Tara Broach, mounted with a Handsome Rifle, at
SAMUEL'S,
29, NASSAU-STREET.
Also, a Variety of New Patterns in Bog Oak Ornaments.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
33, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

There was not any change of importance in the value of English Funds to-day, consequent on last night's debate on the fortifications, the amount named by the Premier not being in excess of that specified by the commission. Consols stood at yesterday's rates, and New Threes improved one-eighth. In our local market Consols were not dealt in, and New Threes were negociated at yesterday's price, both for money and the account delivery.

Joint Stock Bank Shares were again very buoyant, although the transactions were not on a large scale. Hibernians closed strongly at a fractional advance; Nationals again recovered to the extent of one-half, and had a steady appearance, and Royals also improved to a similar extent.

Atlantics were the only Steam Securities dealt in, the price being again in advance. They opened strongly at an improvement of one-quarter, and subsequently touched three-eighths, the improved tone being still due to the recent sweeping measure which it is generally believed will altogether change the character of the management; regret is, however, felt that an Irish undertaking should not have the Irish element in its directory, especially as we have such good reason for being proud of the capacity and character of our countrymen on the local Boards of Management. City of Dublin Shares were inquired for, as were also Dundalk Steam.

In Mines, the Connorrees as usual absorbed much attention. They opened rather weakly, but subsequently recovered in tone, and finally closed at yesterday's rate. Carysforts realised the previous quotation, 9s.

In Railways the business was not considerable. Dublin and Belfast Junction, realised last price, at which, however, they were offered. Dublin and Wicklows receded one quarter, and closed weakly. Great Southern Stock firmly maintained last rate. Midlands opened at the previous price, but subsequently experienced a fractional decline. There were sellers of Cork and Bandons, Irish South Easterns, and Waterford and Kilkenny Stock. Cork and Passage were again inquired for at last price, sellers asking an advance. There were buyers of Newry and Warrenpoints and sellers of Waterford and Limericks at 22½.

In Preference Shares, the only quotation made was that in Dundalk and Enniskillen (Class A) at the previous rate. Cork and Bandon 5½ per cents. were offered at 6¼. The 6 per cents. were inquired for, as were also Dublin and Wicklow 6 per cents. Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock, and Waterfords and Limerick 6 per cents. were offering.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 24.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞ ¾
Ditto for new account, 8th August	92⅞ ¾
LOCAL DEBENTURES	
Ballast Office Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 8d ..	93½
City Debentures, ...	89⅞
Ditto New	82
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (Old) of £92 6s 2d	74½
BANKS.	
Royal Bank	26
Hibernian Bank	36½
National Bank	66
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5¼ ⅜
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	20s 6d
Carysfort (Limited)	9s
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda	75½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	52¾ ⅝
Dublin and Belfast Junction	44½
Great Southern and Western	114½
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford 6 per cent. perpetual 2	5⅜
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class A ..	10½ ¼

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31th July Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93½ 93	—	93 ⅜ ½	—	93½	93½ 93
Ditto for Account	—	—	93 ¼ ⅜	93½	93½	93⅛ 93
3 per cent. Reduced						—
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞ ¾	92⅞ ¾	92⅞	92⅞ ¾	92⅞ ¾	92¼ ⅜
Ditto for Account	—	92⅞ ¾	92⅞ ¾	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Bank Stock						

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 24.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	93⅛ ¼
Account, ...	93¼
New Threes, ...	93⅜ ½
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	93⅛
Account, ...	93¼
New Threes, ...	93⅜ ⅝
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	93⅛
Account, ...	93⅛ ¼
New Threes, ...	93⅜
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	93 ⅛
Account, ...	93⅛ ¼
New Threes, ...	93⅜ ½
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	93⅛ 3
Account	93⅛ ¼
New Threes, ...	93⅜ ½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 1 4 prem.; Eastern Counties 56½; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunks, 6¼; Great Western of Canada, 11¼ ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 107⅝ ¾; London and North Western, 103; Midland Stock, 120; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98½ ⅝; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Bank Stock, 230 28½; Caledonian, 94½ ⅝; Turkish (new), 61; Great Western, 70½; Mexican, 21; North British, 64½; York, and North Midland, 83½; Great Northern 115½ 16; Great Northern A, 115½; South Eastern, 84½; Chester and Holyhead, 52½; Consols steady at 93½, rather sellers. Shares very inactive at closing rates. Sheffield firmest stock 42 to ½. Canadians and French dull.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

Although this has been a day of incessant rain, and the political news respecting the zeal of the Emperor Napoleon for the introduction of a French force into Syria is looked upon in a very plain light. The English funds have not exhibited any increase of weakness. In the discount market the demand for money has become moderate. No gold was taken to the Bank to-day. The corn market this morning was firm at a rise of 2s. The railway market continues generally steady, notwithstanding the absence of business.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The stock markets to-day were exceedingly dull, the unfavourable weather and a chronic distrust of the policy of the French Government exercised the principal influence, notwithstanding langour of business the funds and most other descriptions of public securities were quoted much the same as yesterday. The demand for money to-day was moderate, and the best bills were discounted at ½ per cent. below the Bank minimum. Business at the Bank was rather slack.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY, 3-20 P.M.—The Bourse continues flat, and funds have further declined. Rentes, which opened at 69.95, closed at 67.80, or nearly ½ per cent. lower than on yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The general aspect of trade, both in this country and in England, is more unfavourable than otherwise, and confidence in commercial circles is not likely to be improved by the revelations that have just taken place at the meeting in London of the creditors of Messrs. Streatfield, Lawrence, and Mortimore, whose failure in the leather trade, with enormous engagements, was announced on the 2nd instant. The liabilities of this firm amount to the large sum of £744,448, and the assets are stated to be equal to £214,140 only, or about 5s. 9d. in the pound. The cause of the failure is attributed to the weight of responsibility assumed for other houses. The quantity of accommodation paper kept in circulation by the above house was, we need hardly say, very large, and the moneyed establishments, to mark their sense of the impropriety of this course of proceeding, have resolved to place the administration of the estate under bankruptcy, even though it might occasion a further sacrifice in the shape of dividend realised. In this city, also, there has been lately considerable over-trading by one or two parties who have had ultimately to succumb, causing by their fall serious injury and embarrassment to others, and, what is worse, shaking the public faith, which alone gives vitality to business. We are happy to say that the prospects of a favourable settlement of the French Commercial Treaty are seemingly more hopeful, and that it is expected such an arrangement will be made as will give more satisfaction to the members of our linen trade, to whom such injustice was done by the treaty, as originally framed.

Wool—The colonial sales in London have progressed satisfactorily, and large quantities have been purchased for the home trade. In Liverpool, there is hardly anything doing, stocks being exceedingly small, and dealers waiting for the new clip. No change in prices.

Cotton—The sales continue on a fair scale, but in some instances prices are a shade lower.

Flax—Prime lots; difficult to be obtained. Rates for qualities offered—Handscutched, 6s. 3d. to 8s.; milled 7s. 6d. to 11s.

Hemp and Jute unaltered.

Produce Market—Trade in London has progressed steadily during the week, with very little variation in current rates, and while sugar has been commanding a ready sale in that market, the demand here for that article has become most languid, with prices tending downwards. At the auction, held during the past week sales were effected of a small proportion only of the quantities offered, and the market closed quite heavily. The prices obtained were, for Porto Rico, 43s. 3d. to 45s. 6d., and for Barbadoes, 35s. to 42s. 6d. Our whiskey trade was also without the slightest animation, from the sudden increase in the duty to which we referred on Friday last, and great dissatisfaction continues to be expressed, both here and in England, by distillers and the trade generally, who consider that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has acted most unfairly in imposing this additional burthen on spirits; and which, it is thought, will result in driving the small dealers out of business, leaving a monopoly to the large establishments. Opinions are somewhat divided as to the effect which the increase in price will have upon the revenue derivable from this source; but by some it is held that the consumption of whiskey will be very little less, on the whole, than it was previously to the recent rise in the duty, although some reduction in the quantity sold is now observable. As regards the sale in London of other articles besides sugar, it appears that liberal supplies of coffee have again been placed on offer in that market, and that nearly the entire has found buyers at quotations ranging fully up to those of the previous week; but the tea market has remained dull throughout, the China news having exercised no effect. Rice is engaging more attention. In saltpetre there has been more doing, and quotations are firmer. For pimento, likewise, a better demand has sprung up, and prices have become rather higher. In other spices the variations have been unimportant. In currants there have been some transactions, and a rise of 2s per cwt. has taken place, owing to unfavourable crop reports; but, like here, the spirit business has been quite unhinged by the fresh alterations in the duties, and transactions have been irregular in consequence. The indigo sales have continued to progress heavily, low and defective sorts being again cheaper. For oil and tallow the demand has not been active, but the latter became firmer towards the close of last week.

Provisions—The demand for Irish butter in London is still very limited, and the business transacted for the past week was chiefly in the superior descriptions, foreign continuing to attract the greatest attention, and having, in consequence, advanced in price. Irish bacon is also in limited request, without, however, any change in value, foreign being still mostly sought after, with prices in favour of sellers. The supply of butter at the Cork market seems to be now kept up on a large scale, and merchants are beginning to store for the winter, as prices are supposed to be at as low a point as they will be this season.

Potatoes—Apprehensions are felt as to injury to the new potatoes from the ungenial state of the weather, and large sales are taking place, at prices ranging from 3s. to 6s. per cwt.

Eggs—5s. 10d. to 6s. for export, 1s. more by retail.

Hay—The hay harvest has been seriously interfered with, both here and in England, by the weather, and it is feared that damage may take place. No alteration in prices at our markets worth noticing.

Cattle—The demand for butchers' animals continues unabated, but the supply of beef and mutton at our fairs is still small. In Liverpool, also, the demand was good at yesterday's market, with rather higher prices for beef and lambs; but in London beasts sold on Monday at a decline of about one farthing per pound, and other descriptions were only in moderate request. The supply at the latter market consisted of 6,619 beasts, 35,040 sheep and lambs, 610 calves, and 284 pigs; and at Liverpool, there were offered for sale, on same day, 1,601 cattle, and 13,150 sheep.

Grain—The unsettled state of the weather in England, which must keep back the harvest, and the small supplies of wheat in hands of farmers, caused advanced prices to be asked at the close of last week for the latter article, and checked the downward tendency of Indian corn, even in the face of the large number of vessels with breadstuffs off the coast; and at the London market, on yesterday, the weather continuing still broken, a good business was done in wheat at an advance of 2s. per quarter from the previous Monday, and floating cargoes were also held for a like advance. Indian corn, too, became very firm, and higher rates were asked for the finer qualities. Barley and rye were, however, rather on the decline. The improvement in London, in wheat and Indian corn, have had the effect of giving firmness to those articles here, and since Friday last the tone of business has been more healthy, holders being averse to pressing sales at late quotations, particularly as the majority of floating cargoes were being fast bought up for English account, and were not likely to come to so low a figure as had been generally expected. At our Corn Exchange, to-day, the demand for wheat was somewhat more active than it has lately been, and an advance of 6d. per barrel was realised, but the transactions were not of an extensive character, buyers not being inclined to purchase largely at present rates. For oats, also, sellers were asking higher rates, but there was no change in Indian corn. The sale of Indian meal is dropping off, and this, of course, makes demand for Indian corn less active than it would otherwise be, and speculators are not willing to operate at present prices for the latter, as they are still of opinion that Indian corn has not yet reached its lowest point. The following are the quotations:—Wheat white, 21s 6d to 33s; red do., 30s to 32s; barley, 17s to 23s; oats, 15s 6d to 17s 6d; oatmeal, 15s to 17s; peas, 25s to 27s; beans, 26s to 28; Indian corn, Ibrail, 22s; Galatz and Odessa, 32s 6d; white French, 33s 6d to white American, 36s to 37s.

The report of the Liverpool market of this day shows that firmness prevails there also, and that advanced rates for wheat and barley are demanded. The advices from the French markets represent an improvement in prices in some, but the contrary in others, and it appears that the wheat crop, which is now cutting in the north of France, is showing a fair yield.

The following are the London prices for floating cargoes, calling for orders at ports of call:—

Wheat—Berdianski and Marianople, 55s to 56s; Taganrog, 53s to 54s; Odessa, Ghirka, new, 54s; old, 52s per 492 lbs; Sandomirka, 53s to 54s; Polish Odessa, 52s to 53s; Galatz, 50s to 51s; Ibrailla, 46s to 48s; and Egyptian Said, 42s to 44s per 480 lbs.

Indian Corn—Galatz and Odessa, 31s to 32s per 492 lbs; Ibrailla, 29s to 30s; and Foxanian, 29s 6d to 30s 6d per 480 lbs.

Barley—Odessa and Danubian, 25s to 26s per 400 lbs, and Taganrog same price; Egyptian, 24s to 25s per quarter.

Beans—Egyptian, 32s to 33s per quarter.

Rye—Danubian and Odessa, 30s to 31s per quarter.

Oats—Odessa and Taganrog, 20s to 21s per quarter.

The arrivals at ports of call, for the week ended on Saturday last, comprised 71 cargoes of wheat; 93 of Indian corn; 83 of barley; 6 of oats; 1 of beans; 11 of rye; 13 of linseed; and 4 of rapeseed.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 23RD.—Sugar—West India has gone rather easier, and so far Mauritius have sold steadily. Coffee—At present only Costa and Rico sold, which has gone at full rates. Tea dull, little doing. Rice—6,700 bags of Bengal taken in above their value; 1,050 bags Madras sold at 10s 6d; 50 casks and 50 tierces Carolina taken in. Market very firm, and all the above are expected to be sold to-day. Saltpetre quiet; 430 bags Bombay withdrawn. Tallow quiet; 53s spot; 52s 6d last three months; 53s Spring.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JULY 23.—No 1, 50s 9d to 51s; Mixed Nos, warrants, 51s 9d to 51s 10d. No. 3, 50s 3d to 50s 6d Market firm. Shipped this week, 14,000 tons; corresponding week last year, 14,093 tons.

HULL CORN MARKET, JULY 23.—Short supply of wheat, which made ready sale at 1s per quarter advance. Barley, beans, and peas each met a good retail sale at last currency. Oats rather dearer.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, JULY 24.—We have on the whole a dull market. Yarns are generally rather lower than on Tuesday last, and still exhibit a downward tendency. Little more inquiry in some quarters for cloth, but at rates unacceptable to producers.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 24.—Oats, 15s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 23.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 102s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 78s; sixths, 64s; 1,000 in market.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY, JULY 24.

In consequence of the advance in London, holders of grain at our Corn Exchange to-day demanded higher rates, but they were only realised for the best samples of oats, which must be noted 6d dearer than on Friday. Indian corn met a slow demand, at our last quotations.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
White wheat ...	31 0	to	33 0	Oatmeal	14 6	to	17 0
Red do. ...	30 0	to	31 6	Rapeseed	00 0	to	00 0
Barley ...	18 0	to	22 0	Bakers' flour	17 0	to	21 0
Bere ...	00 0	to	00 0	Indian corn, per			
Oats ...	15 0	to	17 6	480lbs	31 6	to	32 0

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE WEEK.

Although the weather through the past week has been broken, the showers, till on Friday evening, were light, and the temperature warm. This has tended rather to benefit the crops and accelerate their maturity, but the heavy rains since have been injurious. Haymaking has been hindered, and the quality deteriorated as well as colour; and there is a general complaint of the deficiency of fragrance this year in the new hay. The lateness of the season prevents any accuracy in the calculation of the yield of wheat, but it would seem the pieces that promise well are exceptional. A great deal of land, with the finest weather from this time to the end of harvest, will give but a poor return. Stocks in the country, as we have held all along have been overrated, and are now evidently working up a close. The material advance now established fails to bring out average supplies, the whole quantity of British Corn returned last week for London being 700 qrs. wheat and 98 qrs beans, so that there has been a general gain of 1s per qr on last week's prices. Foreign arrivals, considering the rise here, have hitherto been but moderate, and the high range still ruling in the Baltic seems likely to keep them so; and as our gathering must be late, there seems no probability of excessive imports this side of Michaelmas. Prospects on the Continent continue good, but the yield in Spain and Italy does not turn out so abundant as at one time expected. In Paris there has been more firmness in flour and wheat, though the country generally shows rather easier rates. This is also the case in Belgium and Holland. At Odessa, too, the market has tended downwards, with generally favourable accounts, more especially from Poland. But Canada and the United States, have been firm with fair exports to this country. The arrivals off the coast since 12th July were large, viz., 184 cargoes, of which 77 cargoes were wheat, 105 maize, 10 rye, 84 barley, 7 oats, and 1 cargo beans. About one-sixth of these were previously sold. The business reported was as follows:—3 cargoes of wheat, viz., 1 Sandomirka at 54s, and 2 Odessa Ghirka at 51s 6d and 52s 6d; of maize about a dozen cargoes, at from 29s to 31s 4½d; of Eastern barley about 7 cargoes, at 24s 9d to 26s; and 1 parcel of oats, at 20s 6d per qr. This left for sale about 32 cargoes of wheat, 47 of maize, 14 of barley, 6 of rye, and 3 of oats. The sales noted last week were 63,098 qrs. wheat, at 57s 7d, against 74,665 qrs. in 1859. The London averages were 57s 1d on 700 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending 11th July, in wheat and flour, were equal to 91,353 qrs. wheat, including 7,089 qrs. colonial.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 23.—Last week's arrivals were good, beans excepted. The exports were nil. The English wheat was 2,312 qrs., of foreign 16,825 qrs. There were very few samples shown this morning from Essex and Kent; and in consequence of the heavy rains and unsettled appearance of the weather, the sales made were at fully 2s per qr. advance. The better show of foreign made it difficult to obtain more than 1s to 2s per qr. over last week's rates. Of country flour there were 13,175 sacks, of foreign 8,219 sacks 15,899 barrels. Norfolks were 2s per sack higher, supplies having lately fallen off; foreign barrels and sacks were 6d to 1s dearer, though not a lively trade; town-made parcels were unchanged. The arrivals of British barley were 188 qrs., of foreign 15,554 qrs., mostly from the Danube. The stock of heavy and fine barley being very short, this description was rather dearer, but low grinding sorts from the recent arrivals were 1s per qr. down. The malt trade remained very slow, but no change was noted in price. The arrivals of oats amounted to 34,948 qrs., of which 1,461 qrs. were English, 20 qrs. Irish, and 33,467 foreign. The better sorts of heavy corn not being plentiful, prices were rather against buyers but other descriptions, though firm, were but a slow sale. Of native beans there were 260 qrs.; of foreign 113 qrs. With scarcely any English beans, and unfavourable reports of the growing crop, these were 1s to 2s dearer, and good foreign were tending upward. Of English peas there were 87 qrs, of foreign 6,446 qrs. from Montreal. The last arrival from Canada prevented any rise in feeding sorts or boilers, but with low stocks the market was steady. The linseed supply was 2,778 qrs.; the exports, 1,250 qrs. Crushing seed was very firm, as well as good cakes. In the seed trade generally there was a calm, but without change of prices. Very little was doing in red cloverseed, notwithstanding the firmness of holders. White and trefoil still neglected. Canaryseed much the same. Mustard and other seeds as last quoted.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 50s to 60s per qr.; red, 50s to 59s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 48s to 58s do. Barley, malting, 30s to 36s per qr.; chevalier, new, — to — do.; grinding, 28s to 30s do.; distilling, 31s to 32s do. Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 49s to 57s per qr.; fine, 60s to 70s do.; Kingstown, Ware, and town made, 49s to 57s do.; fine, 60s to 70s do; brown, 48s to 49s do.; fine, — to —. Rye, new, — to — per qr.; fine, 30s to 31s do. Oats, English, feed, 22s to 25s per qr.; potato, 28s to 30s do.; Scotch, feed, 23s to 29s do.; potato, 28s to 30s do.; Irish, feed, white, 21s to 24s do.; fine, 26s to 27s do.; ditto black, 21s to 24s do.; fine, — to 25s do. Beans, Mazagan, 36s to 42s per qr.; ticks, 39s to 41s do.; Harrow, 38s to 46s do.; pigeon, 47s to 50s do. Peas, new, white, boilers, 36s to 41s per qr.; maple, 40s to 41s do.; grey, 37s to 39s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lb., town households, 49s to 54s per qr.; country, 40s to 42s do.; households, 43s to 47s do.; Norfolks, Suffolk, ex ship, 39s to 41s do.—*Mark-lane Express*

LONDON WOOL MARKETS, MONDAY, JULY 23.—Notwithstanding that the Colonial wool sales have commenced, there has been a fair amount of business doing in English wool since our last report. The supply on offer is very moderate, and high quotations continue to reach us from the manufacturing districts, where, at present, very little wool is held. Per sack of 240lbs—Fleeces—Southdown hogs, 19l. 10s to 20l. 0s; do. half-bred hogs, 19l. 10s to 20l. 0s; do. Kent, 19l. 0s to 20l. 0s; do. Southdown ewes and wethers, 17l. 10s to 18l. 0s; do. Leicester ewes and wethers, 17l. 10s to 18l. 0s. Sorts—Clothing, picklock, 20l. 0s 21l. 0s; do. prime and picklock, 18l. 10s to 19l. 0s; do. choice, 17l. 0s to 18l. 0s; do. super, 15l. 0s to 16l 0s; do. combing—wethermatching, 20l. 10s to 21.; do. picklock, 18l. 0s to 18l. 0s; do. common, 16l. 0s to 16l. 10s; do hog-matching, 23l. 10s 24l 0s; do. picklock matching, 18l 10s to 19l. 10s; do. super matching, 16l. 0s to 16l. 10s.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 23.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 15,120 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 8,101; in 1858, 7,958; in 1857, 5,948; in 1856, 6,825; in 1855, 6,259; and in 1854, 5,545 head. Imports into London last week.—From Amsterdam, beasts, 7; sheep, 886; lambs, —; calves, —; pigs, —; from Rotterdam, beasts, 513; sheep, 2,055; lambs, 861; calves, 806; pigs, 61; from Dordt, beasts, 84; sheep, 405; lambs, 181; calves, 1; pigs, 5; from Tonning beasts, 814; sheep, 779; lambs, 135; calves, —; pigs, —; Hamburg beasts, 211; sheep, 4,698; lambs, 16; calves, —; pigs, 191; from Bremen, beasts, 51; sheep, 20; lambs, 5; calves, —; pigs, —; from Harlingen, beasts, 180; sheep, 1,530; lambs, 22; calves, 130; pigs, 483; from Calais, beasts, —; sheep, —; lambs, —; calves, 3; pigs, —; from Corunna, beasts, —; sheep, —; lambs, —; calves, —; pigs, —; from Antwerp, beasts, —; sheep, —; lambs, —; calves, —; pigs —; from Ostend, beasts, —; sheep, —; lambs, —; calves, —; pigs, —; from Oporto, beasts, 177; sheep, —; lambs, —; calves, —; pigs, —; total of beasts, 2,047; total of sheep, 10,373; total of lambs, 1,220; total of calves, 740; and total of pigs, 740. Yearly comparison of Weekly Imports—1859, beasts, 707; sheep, 5,888; lambs, 667; calves, 466; pigs, 373; in 1858, beasts, 1,221; sheep, 3,954; lambs, 662; calves, 1,115; pigs, 762; in 1857, beasts, 661; sheep, 3,609; lambs, 513; calves, 676; pigs, 489; in 1856, beasts, 1,128; sheep, 3,487; lambs, 7,27; calves, 717; pigs, 761; in 1855, beasts, 775; sheep, 3,849; lambs, 512; calves, 455; and pigs, 658. There was a very large supply of foreign stock on sale here to-day, but chiefly in poor condition. Sales progressed slowly, and prices had a drooping tendency. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts were only moderate; but the total supply was rather extensive. For nearly all breeds the demand was in a sluggish state, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday last of 2d per 8lbs. The general top figure for beef was 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. The supply from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,750 Scots, Shorthorns, crosses; from the Lincolnshire and other parts of England, 800 of Shorthorns, &c.; from Scotland, 3 Scots; and from Ireland, 140 oxen, &c. There was a fair average number of sheep on offer, but for the most part in middling condition. On the whole the mutton trade ruled steady, at last week's quotations. Lambs were a dull inquiry, and late rates were barely supported. We were well supported with calves, in which only a moderate business was doing, at late rates. The pork trade was heavy, at about stationary prices. Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime large oxen, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 5s 2d to 5s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woolled, ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; prime small ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 8d; suckling calves, 20s 0d to 23s 0d; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s 0d to 30s 0d each.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, JULY 21.—Scotch—This being the period for holding the large wool fair in the north, there has been nothing doing here this week; but the fact is, the stocks of all kinds are exceedingly small, and until the arrival of the new clip there is little if anything to work on. In the absence of business we quote as before; but, from the prices paid in the North, it would require 1s. per 24lbs. more to cover cost, without charges. Laid Highland wool, per 24lbs. 11s, to 12s 6d; white Highland do., 14s 6d to 18s; laid crossed do., unwashed, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; ditto ditto, washed, 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot ditto, unwashed, 17s to 20s; ditto ditto, washed, 19s 6d to 26s; white Cheviot ditto, washed, 32s to 40s. Foreign—The attention of the trade has been taken up with the London public sales that commenced on the 19th inst., which have opened at about the same rates as the average of last May sales. There is a good inquiry here for all good and useful wools at full rates. Imports for the week, 6,165 bales; previously this year, 111,792 bales.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON, JULY 23.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,630 firkins butter, and 1,526 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 13,937 casks butter and 1,343 bales bacon. The demand for Irish butter is still very limited. The business transacted last week was chiefly in the finest mild sorts; a few sales made at 105s to 106s on board. Foreign sold well, and best Dutch advanced 2s. In the bacon market there was more business doing, and prices advanced about 1s per cwt.

ANOTHER REPORT.—The proceedings in our market last week presented little novelty or interest. The dealings in Irish butter, landed were on a moderate scale, at no improvement in prices. Some few sales were reported for forward shipment, but only to a limited extent. Foriegn was in good demand, and best quality 2s dearer. Other kinds nearly stationary. Bacon—Irish was in slow and limited request at about previous rates. Hambro' attracted rather more attention, and prices were the turn in favour of sellers. Hams were dull at a decline of 2s to 4s per cwt. Lard of prime quality being in scanty supply, was saleable at full prices.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India (Calcutta), via Marseilles - -	Six p m, July 25.
America (Portland) [Dy] - -	Ten a m, July 26.
Spain and Portugal [S] - -	One p m, July 26.
India (Bombay) [S] - -	One p m, July 26.
Constantinople - -	Six p m, July 26.
America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q] -	Ten a m, July 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packet on the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, NO. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Dido," "Magic Toys," "Ladies Beware," Herr Nicolo Deulin's Entertainment, "Young Widow." "Ballet Divertissement."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, July 21st, amounted to 57,896 copies, making an average of 9,650 copies daily.

MANY of our kind Friends who viewed with despondency our bold attempt of opening a HOSIERY and OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, at 4, D'OLIER-STREET (a place untried before), now express equal surprise at our great success; but wonder will cease if the following facts are borne in mind:—
That there is no more central position in Dublin, opposite to Carlisle Building, near the Bridge. That we know our Business, and do it ourselves, without having a large staff of assistants to feed and pay. That our rent and taxes is, when compared with more leading and fashionable thoroughfares, a mere trifle. That we keep none but the very best articles, which our friends and the public have found out we are selling extremely cheap. That, in fact, our prime Shirts, Ties, Braces, Vests, Drawers, &c., are 20 per Cent. lower than what is generally charged for such class of goods. Moreover, the recollection of the celebrated Hosiery Establishment which we formerly carried on in Westmoreland-street has induced former Customers of the House, both old and young, to ask themselves the question,
"Should Old Acquaintance be Forgot?"
And thousands have swarmed into D'Olier-street, delighted at seeing once more upon the Trading-stage that old familiar face which once contributed so much to their bodily comforts, and who is now assisted by his son—still spared to be their humble servant, under the firm of
M'MAHON and CO.,
4, D'Olier-street.

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEENIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

A FIRST-CLASS MASTER is Wanted for Lord PLUNKET'S Male School, in Tuam. A Trained Master is required, and he must have the highest testimonials. He must also have a good voice and knowledge of music, as he will be required to sing in the choir. Salary—£70 per annum, house and fuel. Copies of testimonials to be forwarded to Hon. M. Plunket, Palace, Tuam: No answer will be sent unless the applicant is likely to suit.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.
"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their rows, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design. in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CLERGY OF IRELAND.
54, Dame-street, Dublin.
As Tailors we believe we are perfectly conversant with the *best and most approved methods of Cutting*; we are particularly careful in our Measurements; *we pay close attention to the directions of Gentlemen ordering*, and the result is that we have succeeded in producing WELL-FITTING Garments without subjecting our patrons to the annoyance consequent on inability or inattention, and have thereby secured the confidence of the Public.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 18s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as received by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

A YOUNG gentleman possessed of an independent income, was induced by the Pope's clerical recruiting officers to join the grand army of invincibles, which was to preserve the Papacy in spite of itself. He was guaranteed a commission, and dreamed of a marshal's baton. He furnished himself, at the suggestion of the tempter, with a very handsome uniform—green and gold, and so forth—and he left our quays in the confident belief that honours and rank were open to him. Yesterday, we had an interview with him, and it was, indeed, difficult to recognise him. He was lean, ague-stricken, feeble, and squalid. He was dressed like a decayed acrobat, whose "properties" had been seized. As long as he travelled through France and Austria, and his own money lasted, he managed to live; but once he reached the Papal territories he had a more vivid idea of purgatory than any dogmatic theology could give him. At Macerata, a town most appropriately named, his splendid uniform was taken forcibly from him and sold by auction. In exchange he was furnished with an old flannel shirt, and an indescribable pair of knee-breeches. That was the uniform of the Pope's Irish Brigade. He had reserved a second coat, and was once, unfortunately, tempted to display it, when that, too, was sold by drum head auction. He found that remonstrance only subjected him to extra drill and threats of the bastinado. The drill was more severe even than the Austrian, for it was a discipline involving such severe punishments for disobedience, that numbers of Irish have already been shot down by Lamoriciere, others have been flogged, and many have been sent to till the sands of Algeria. Once he had, with others, to march thirty miles, with nothing to eat, or means to procure any. Every day he was given by an agent of the Pope four copper coins, about the size of a halfpenny, bearing the arms of Pio Nono on one side, and an inscription, testifying that its value is one bajoccio, on the other. Even in the Roman territories little could be got for four bajoccio. The recipient was, at the utmost, able to procure some maccaroni and salt no very pleasant food to an independent Irishman. His health, naturally, gave way, and at last he managed to procure his release. The man who went away in splendid uniform, full of hopes, and in robust health, was landed on Monday on our quays, in the remains of the flannel shirt and knee-breeches so worn down that nobody could identify him.

There were about 80 assembled in Abbey-street, on Sunday, and as many more on Monday, in the same miserable plight. Those who seduced these unfortunate men had not done their worst when they persuaded them to leave home and kindred. They now endeavour to blast their characters, and they say these Irishmen were driven from Rome in this wretched state solely because they wanted to pillage and plunder the Pope's subjects. A more atrocious calumny, we believe, never was uttered. It is a law, of the Roman Court, that if a beggar be hungry he may take the loaves from the bakers with impunity, and, perhaps, in their starvation, some of these poor men may have availed themselves of the privilege. When these men were departing, they were extolled as the chivalry of Ireland, the bone and sinew of the land, as full of piety and faith. Now that they are broken down and cast back upon their own shores, they are accused of being cut-throats, ruffians, incendiaries, and robbers. Had they been such characters, they would have been better treated; for we know, from the precedent of Kalbermatten, that the surest road to honour and emolument, under the Pope, lies through robbery, pillage, treachery, and murder.

These charges are got up to prevent the sad story of these men from deterring other adventurers. But it is right to warn the poor people against the stories propagated by the *Nation* and *Morning News*, whether they describe the beatified condition of some, or the crimes of other Papal volunteers. It is a surprise to us that any would permit themselves to be duped by such journals, or how Roman Catholics, who have any genuine respect for themselves or their religion, could for a moment be led by them. They have in Dublin a paper wholly devoted to their interest in the *Freeman's Journal* Surely they are not compelled, from any lack of information respecting the movements of their prelates or the condition of the Papacy, to patronise journals which represent the fag-end of the frustrated party, whose best and whose worst was done in the cabbage-garden of Ballingarry.

THE twenty-first report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England has been just issued. A glance at its invaluable statistics compels us to regret more deeply than before the absence of any similar record for Ireland. In a 'report' of 45 pages we have a perfect cyclopædia of most valuable and interesting information. One or two items may be interesting, though their purport is confined to England. In the years 1858-1859 the population of England (exclusive of Wales and Scotland) was 19,523,109. 128,082 marriages were performed according to the rites of the Established Church, and but 27,988 otherwise. The improvement in the education of women marrying is striking. The proportion of those who were able to write increases from 59 to 68 in 100 during the year. It is curious that the women of Westmoreland are above even those of London and Middlesex in education, those who can write being 93 in 100. The women of Cambridge and Lancaster are amongst the lowest on the list. Though 655,451 births were registered last year, that number is less than that of the year preceding. For every 1,000 girls, 1,045 boys were born, yet the number of women living exceeds considerably that of males. The deaths were 449,656, or 29,841 in excess of the deaths of the preceding year, and it is found that 107 males die for 100 deaths of females.

On the subject of *Diphtheria*, the report gives some remarks which are important, as the disease has been fatally prevalent among ourselves. Diphtheria, from a Greek word signifying a prepared hide, or leather, from the characteristic membranous exudation in the throat, is not a new disease, though it has assumed a novel form. The Registrar-General considers it to be the same as "putrid "sore throat." Like Asiatic cholera, diphtheria is only an intense form of an old disease. The connexion of England with every country in the world facilitates the propagation of diseases originally peculiar to different climates. In every case where diphtheria has primarily occurred, there was an utter neglect of sanitary arrangements. In fact, the French writers unanimously refer the origin of diphtheria to "the diffusion of putrid effluvia over "the fauces." Yet our sewerage is constructed upon the very plan which would most conduce to the propagation of disease by malaria. Our drains have openings in the streets, close beside the footpath or the hall-door, and are untrapped. The poison from the sewers is generated in every house, "and is distri-"buted conveniently along all the lines of road so as "to throw up its vapours into the mouths, throats, "and lungs of the people through innumerable gully-"holes, which are either left untrapped or trapped im-"perfectly in order that the poisonous gases may es-"cape." All this language of the Registrar is applicable to Dublin. We wonder why, with all our care, the children pine, and fret, and wither away, while we know not how deadly an enemy we have in sinks, or sewers, or cesspools close to our habitations. Of every 100 deaths which annually occur, 20 are unnatural, or originate in removable causes, and especially in noxious emanations. There is a striking passage in the report which is applicable in one sense, we know, by the gaps among the living, to Dublin as to Liverpool:—"What number of lives did the gallows-tree "take away in 1857? Thirteen in all England and "Wales, two only in Lancashire. And these were "the lives of murderers, who were put to death for "their crimes, after the most deliberate judicial "inquiry. But six thousand four hundred "and eighteen men, women, and children were "destroyed, by poisonous malaria, in Liverpool, "during that year, without discrimination." How many thousands are annually swept away in Dublin by preventable causes we know not, but it must be immense. We are unable to ascertain either the causes or the diseases which crowd our streets with funerals, for the Bill for the Registration of Deaths relating to Ireland has shared the common fate of Ministerial Bills brought in at the close of a session, and is deferred to another year.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday.

The quiet of political life we expected to enjoy at the close of the Session is likely to meet with a speedy interruption, owing to the manœuvres of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The rumours of disunion in the Cabinet now, prevalent some time back, cause the proceedings of its several members to be closely watched. On Saturday night it became known at the clubs that the Chancellor of the Exchequer left the Cabinet Council of that evening abruptly, an *accident* to which his failing to show himself at Lady Palmerston's reunion some hours afterwards lent some significance. To account for these trifles it was said that Mr. Gladstone had gone on a visit to the hospitable mansion of the Duchess of Sutherland. The Duke of Sutherland is forgotten when Whig management is required at Maidenhead; but a little further inquiry showed that the Maidenhead visit was appointed for this day, and that Mr. Gladstone was only at Sir Joseph Paxton's *fete*, near the Crystal Palace. As it was understood that Viscountess Palmerston was giving her last political reception for the season on Saturday night, the absence of the Chancellor is looked upon as doubly significant of the coming storm. But, whether a split has occurred in the Cabinet, or the old leak has received additional caulking, it will be strange if one hostile division is not carried against the Ministry before the session concludes.

The notice put on the paper on Thursday night, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes, after the 15th of August next, to reduce the Customs' duty on foreign paper imported to 16s. per cwt., bids fair to revive the entire agitation on the commercial treaty, and the paper duties. Should the resolution be carried in its integrity, the one hundred thousand hands employed in this country in the manufacture of paper must follow the fate of the silk weavers of Coventry and be offered up a sacrifice to the manes of the Budget. The English maker knows well how mad it would be to pay an excise duty of 14s. 9d. per cwt. on the home made, and compete with the foreign article, on which 16s. only is charged: the additional 1s. 3d. being in Mr. Gladstone's eyes, the estimate of the act of the Excise system to the British producer. The English maker, dependent on the Continent for the material of which paper is made to the extent of 15,000 tons, on which he must pay £9 per ton export duty before the foreign state will allow him to make use of it, must work at a disadvantage as compared with the foreigner who procures his material duty free. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1853, seeing the disadvantage England was placed under in this respect, fixed the Customs' duty on paper at 2½d. per lb., and the Excise duty on home paper at about 1½d. per lb. In the frenzy, however, under which Mr. Gladstone was labouring last February, he hoped to repeal the Excise duty and to abolish the whole of the Customs' duty; the latter he was to have effected through the French Treaty, the former by the instrumentality of Parliament. But in influencing the country to ratify the treaty, the Government held out the promise that France would admit rags free of duty, and argued that we should submit to reciprocal terms. The French Emperor, now falling back on the decision of the Corps Legislatif, refused to allow French rags to be imported on such conditions, but seeks to bind us to the terms of the treaty—a treaty which does not mention paper. Should we be the bidding of our paternal Government, we will compel our home manufacturers to pay a tax of better than 2½d. per lb. between the tax on rags and the excise duty, and give this foreign competitor the privilege of sending us paper on the payment of 1½d. only. This is, it is said, the present source of disunion in the Cabinet, and the foundation for a decisive stroke against the Ministry, if it should consent to accept Cobden's handiwork. An agitation is quietly at work amongst all parties—except the followers of Bright, Gladstone, and Russell—to upset such an interpretation of the compact; but, whether it can lead to getting rid of the coalition, time alone will tell. It is not a trifling circumstance that the agitation has begun amongst the Whigs.

The Select Committee on Irremoveable Poor will hold one more meeting to hear evidence, and then proceed to the adoption of a report. It is said that, with a view to mitigate the evils of removal, they are unanimously prepared to adopt the recommendations of the select committees of 1853 and 1854, and reduce the limit within which the poor can receive aid, without being subjected to the penalty of removal to their native parish, from the present term of five years to one of three years, and to extend the district, within which the person applying for relief may reside, from the parish to the union. The chairman is not prepared, in consequence of the late period of the session, to propose any change in the law to carry out the recommendations of the committee. By this decision the evil is left in its original state; for the chances of a change being introduced next year, on the recommendations of a committee of this year, are problematical enough, as proved by the fruitless results attendant on the sittings and report of the committee of 1853.

GOLDSMITH DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The members of this society gave their last amateur dramatic performance yesterday evening, in the Long-room of the Rotundo, which was crowded in every part by a most respectable audience. The object for which the entertainment was given was a most laudable one—namely, the benefit of the starving poor of Erris; and the response with which it met at the hands of the citizens of Dublin speaks well for the charitable spirit which is abroad amongst them. The performances included the drama of "Don Cæsar de Bazan;" a farce, "No. 1, Round the Corner;" and the comic drama of "The Jacobite." The abilities of various performers drew forth frequent applause—especially Mr. J. Carolan, as *John Duck* in the farce; and Mr. M. G. Tunny, as *Don Cæsar*. The success of the evening, however, mainly depended upon the assistance of Miss Bessie King, who, by the kind permission of Mr. T. C. King, played the character of *Maritana*. We understand the proceeds realised are large, and we are sure they will prove a rich blessing to the unfortunate people for whom they have been collected.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, JULY 23.

Earl Granville returned to London this morning.

A meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall was held yesterday at the Duchy-office, Buckingham-gate, St. James's Park. There were present—the Chancellor, Lord Kingsdown, the Keeper of the Privy Seal, Sir William Dunbar, the Attorney-General, Sir W. J. Alexander, Lord Portman and the Secretary, Mr. James R. Gardiner.

A deputation from the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science had an interview with the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers at the office of the Poor Law Board, Whitehall.

Despatches were received at the Colonial-office yesterday from the Governors of the North American provinces, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island. Despatches were sent to the Governor of Canada and the Governors of the settlements on the West Coast of Africa.

THE CATTLE SHOW AT CORK—DEPARTURE OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle left Dublin for Cork by a special train from the King's-bridge terminus at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock yesterday, for the purpose of being present at the annual cattle show of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society, which is about taking place in that city. His Excellency was accompanied by Admiral the Hon. Edward Howard and Mrs. Howard, Captain Everard, Private Secretary, and Captain William Moore, A.D.C. in Waiting. During his stay his Excellency and party will be guests of the Earl of Shannon, at Castlemartyr, whither they will proceed on leaving the railway terminus at Cork.

THANKS.

From the Rector and Churchwardens of Rathfarnham, to Mrs. Radcliffe, 4, Pittville Villas, Cheltenham, for £3 4s. 6d., to relieve the Erris famine, related by Lieutenant Edwardes to the Rev. L. Dowdall.

From the Church Education Society for Ireland to Edward Smyth, Esq., £1; "A Well-Wisher," £1.

The Rev. B. H. Blacker, for £400, for the Protestant Orphan Society, per the Rev. Abraham Jones, executor of the late Miss Evelina Smyth, of Rathgar.

From the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital, for the following:—Mrs. Dalton (Trangre), £3 3s.; Robert Fowler, Esq., £5; Miss C. Peter, £1; Thomas Grame, Esq., £2; Mrs. Bowen, £1; Rev. Dr. Marks, £3; North Britain Benefit Society, £1 3s.; Mr. James Duggan, £3; Mrs. Henry Percival, £1 donation and £1 subscription; Henry Leslie, Esq., £1; Rev. A. Ellis, £2; Rev. E. Edgeworth, £1; Hon. John Jocelyn and Hon. Mrs. Jocelyn, £1 10s.; Earl of Annesley, £5; Countess of Annesley, £1; J. T. Reilly, Esq., £1; Captain Cranfield, £5; Mrs. Williams, (collection), £1 6s. 8d.

Wm. Ledger Erson to Edward Hodgson, Esq., for £1, for the Metropolitan Hall Saturday Evening Prayer Meeting Committee.

ARMY.

On Sunday afternoon, Lord Clyde, G.C.B., arrived Chatham garrison on a visit to Major-General Eyre, the commandant. Although the visit of his lordship was strictly private one, immediately the intelligence became known that the gallant general had arrived at the garrison, the greatest desire was manifested among the soldiers of the various corps who had fought under him in India to obtain a view of his lordship, and hopes were entertained that he would make an inspection of the troops. His lordship remained at Government-house on Sunday night, and on Monday morning returned to London, on his way to Osborne, having received her Majesty's commands to visit her Majesty at Osborne House.

THE NAVY.

On Monday, three of the vessels chartered by the Hon. Council for India for the conveyance of reinforcements to India were inspected at Gravesend by Major-Gen. Eyre, who was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Gordon, the Brigade-Major at Chatham; the inspection being made for the purpose of ascertaining that every arrangement had been made for the health, comfort, and convenience of the officers and troops who embark in them. The ships inspected were the Canning, 1,021 tons, Capt. J. Robertson, which embarks 400 men at Gravesend; the Tyburnia, 961 tons, Captain F. Coote, to embark 400 men at Gravesend and Portsmouth, for Calcutta; and the Kate, 786 tons, Captain S. T. Lontet, to embark 350 men, for Bengal.

LATEST NEWS.

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock a.m.

PEACE BETWEEN THE DRUSES AND MARONITES.

PARIS, 24TH JULY.—The Porte has instructed the Ambassadors at Paris and London to officially communicate to the Courts of the Tuileries and St. James the conclusion of peace between the Druses and Maronites on the 10th instant. In this official communication the Porte, although expressing its satisfaction at the happy event, adds, that it will nevertheless punish to the utmost rigour the authors of the recent massacres, and that Fuad Pasha had to that end been invested with the most ample powers, not only to punish the guilty parties, but also to take such measures as would prevent the recurrence of fresh conflicts.

FRENCH EXPEDITION—TURKISH PROTEST.

It was reported in Paris last night, that the Sultan had protested against the proposed French intervention in Syria; that in consequence, counter orders have been sent to the troops, which were to have marched from Chalons, and that a fast steamer was despatched from Toulon, to bring back a portion of the advanced guard of the expeditionary army, which had actually embarked.

IMPERIAL MOVEMENTS.

The Emperor of Austria left at 2 o'clock yesterday morning for Toplitz, accompanied by Count Richberg, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the first Adjudant-General.

ROME AND NAPLES.

MARSEILLES, JULY 24.—Letters from Rome state that General Guyon will leave that city on the 5th of August. Letters from Naples to 21st, announce that Garibaldi had left Palermo with from 8,000, to 10,000 volunteers. It was expected that Garibaldi would soon effect a landing on the Continent.

SWITZERLAND.

The following was received at Reuter's office:—

BERNE, 24TH JULY—The Federal Council has received information that the Conference on the Neutrality of Switzerland will be indefinitely adjourned, as Austria absolutely refuses to take part in the Conference should Sardinia be admitted.

TOPLITZ, 24TH JULY—The Emperor of Austria arrived at 4 p.m. to-day, and was received with royal honors. The Austrian, Bohemian, Prussian, Saxon, and Bavarian flags had been hoisted on the public buildings.

DEMONSTRATION AT NAPLES.

The Chiefs of the revolutionary movements at Naples had caused an illumination of the whole city to take place. Crowds of people shouted "Garibaldi for ever," in defiance of the Royalists. About ten of the late police agents have been killed.

The mail steamer from Syria is expected to-day.

GAZETTE NEWS.

Col. A. Cunynghame, some time Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, to be Knt. Commander of the Bath. T. W. C. Murdock, and Stephen Walcot, Esqrs., to be her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill, the Nuisances Removal and Prevention Bill, and the Land Clauses Act Amendment Bill, passed through committee.

CENSUS BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Census (England and Ireland) Bill.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved the omission from the Irish Bill of the clauses requiring a statement of religious profession. A similar clause had been struck out of the English Bill, and he did not see why it should be retained in the Irish.

Lord MONTEAGLE supported the clause, which was simply permissive, and which would never create dissatisfaction nor inflict hardship.

Earl GRANVILLE also supported the clause

After a brief conversation the amendment was negatived, and the bill passed through committee.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Queen's Prisons, the Offences in her Majesty's Possessions Abroad, and the Herrings Fishery (Scotland) Bills, were read a second time. The Labourers' Cottage (Scotland), the Burial Grounds (Ireland) Act Amendment, the Isle of Man Harbour, and the Dominica Hurricane Loan Bills, were read a third time and passed.

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOUR BILL.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Felony and Misdemeanour Bill, of which the object was to give to prisoners' counsel the right of reply now enjoyed by counsel in criminal cases.

Lord WENSLEYDALE opposed the bill, which was supported by the LORD CHANCELLOR

After some debate the House divided, when the second reading was carried by 13 to 10.

Their Lordships adjourned at 8 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

POOR LAW CONTINUANCE BILL.

At the morning sitting the House went into committee on the Poor Law Continuance Bill.

On clause 1,

Mr. BAILLIE moved an amendment reducing the term of continuance from five years to one, contending that the whole system of the Poor Law administration ought to be at once amended.

THE EVACUATION OF SICILY.

At the evening sitting,

Mr. S. ESTCOURT admitted the necessity of revision of the system, but supported the motion, suggesting that meanwhile the subject should be referred to a select committee.

After some discussion,

Mr. BAILLIE withdrew his amendment.

Mr. DEEDES then proposed to fix the period of continuance at three years.

On a division it was carried by 147 to 92.

The bill then passed through committee.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

The House then went into committee on the Roman Catholic Charities Bill, and made some slight progress before the sitting was suspended.

Mr. GRIFFITH asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether information had been received, that to avoid a civil war the King of Naples had ordered the whole of Sicily to to evacuated, and that the King of Sardinia had sent an autograph letter to Garibaldi, requesting him not to attack the Continental dominions of the King of Naples.

Lord J. RUSSELL explained that a telegram had been received, stating that the King had ordered the evacuation of Messina and other places occupied by the troops in Sicily. He had also been told by the Sardinian Minister in London, that the King of Sardinia sent an aide-de-camp to Garibaldi, but the message with which he was charged did not appear.

GRIEVANCES OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved for an address to her Majesty, praying that she should graciously please to issue a Royal commission to consider the present system of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy, and pay and position of naval officers, and to report what changes therein are desirable, with a view to the increased efficiency of her Majesty's naval service. He grounded his motion on the general discontent now felt by officers of the navy, none of whom were satisfied. He entered into some detail, objecting to many of the measures of the present Administration as injudicious or useless. If these complaints were false, let them be exposed; if true, let them be redressed. Under both contingencies they ought to be investigated.

Sir W. SEYMOUR seconded the motion, alleging especially the grievances of the officers of the old war.

Captain TALBOT supported the motion.

Lord C. PAGET asked why Sir J. Pakington, when in office, did not carry out his own recommendations? It was true that he had done something, but in a partial and imperfect manner. He had overlooked the claims of many of the officers with whom these claims were most urgent. He defended the scheme of the Government for the amelioration of the position of junior officers of the navy. That position had been gradually improved from time to time. The Admiralty had done much already, and was well disposed to do more with regard to the mates, whose complaints were in many respects well founded, and, if it did not involve too great an expense, an addition would be made to their allowance. Nothing would give him greater pleasure than to improve the position of all classes of naval officers, but he could not forget his duty to the country. He would, however, take the matter into his serious consideration, and he thought that it had better be left to the Admiralty rather than to a Royal commission, which would unsettle the feeling of the entire navy, and raise hopes which must infallibly be disappointed.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE supported the commission, declaring that it was time that the condition of the officers should be inquired into.

Sir C. NAPIER complained of the heavy expense entailed on captains in the Navy. They could not go to sea comfortably under an outlay of £300. He thanked the right hon. member (Sir J. Pakington) for having brought it under the attention of Parliament.

Sir J. BARING thought it would be better for the House to insist on the Government doing its own duty, instead of leaving the question of naval reform to a select commission.

Mr. B. COCHRANE believed that if justice was done to the Navy, and the affection of the sailors enlisted in the service, the result would be far more conducive to the security of the country than the construction of the proposed fortifications. He supported the motion.

Mr. LINDSAY also supported the motion.

After some remarks from Mr WHITBREAD, and a brief reply from Sir J. PAKINGTON, the House divided.

For motion, 46; against it, 89.

PACKET AND TELEGRAPHIC CONTRACTS.

Mr. DUNLOP moved a series of resolutions, setting forth that in all contracts for packet and telegraphic service clauses should be inserted, conditioning that the agreement will not be binding until it has been for at least a month before the House without disapproval, and that in case such contracts required to be continued by an act, the measure for that purpose should not be brought in as a private bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed the satisfaction of the Government at the care and attention which the select committee on contracts had bestowed on the subject, and the judicious character of their recommendations. He believed that the discretion hitherto exercised by the executive, in the conclusion of these contracts, required a limitation, and cordially supported the resolution.

Mr. ROEBUCK pointed out cases in which, if the resolutions were adopted, the House would assume the responsibility which ought to belong to her Majesty's Ministers.

Sir G. C. LEWIS observed that the interference of Parliament involved many points of difficulty. He thought that, as regarded contracts, such interference was necessary, and would be applied without undue limitation.

The resolutions were then put and agreed to unanimously.

INDIA BILLS.

Leave was given to Sir C. WOOD to introduce three bills, one to remove doubts as to the authority of the Governor-General of India, as senior member of the council, in the absence of the president; another extending to members of the India service, in certain cases, the provisions of the Superannuation Act; and the third to extend certain provisions for Admiralty jurisdiction in the colonies in India.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Local Government Supplemental (No. 2) Bill passed through committee. The Turnpike Act Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed. The Militia Bill went through committee.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The House having gone into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill,

Sir J. ARNOTT inveighed against the cruelty inflicted, and expense of the present system of poor relief in Ireland. It was a reproach to the country, and he suggested various changes, especially the extension of outdoor relief.

Mr. B. OSBORNE agreed that the Poor Law was a disgrace to the country, but objected to the remedies proposed by the hon. member.

Mr. CARDWELL entered, at some length, into the details of the Irish relief system, which, he contended, was humanely administered, and worked well.

Further discussion followed, in which Mr. HENNESSY, Lord C. HAMILTON, and other members took part. Ultimately the bill passed through committee.

The other bills were advanced a stage, and

The House adjourned at 3 a.m.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JULY 24.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¾ ⅞; Caledonians, 94½ ¾; Eastern Counties, 52½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77⅞ 8; Great Northern, 115½ 16; Great Northern, A, 115½; Grand Trunk, 6¼ 7; Great Western of Canada, 70¼ ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 107¾ ½; London and North Western, 102½ 3½; London and South Western, 95½ ⅜; Leeds Northern, 52⅞ 3½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Midland, 119⅞ 20; North British, 64½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98½ ¾; York and North Midland, 83½ ¾. Consols steady at 93½ ¾. Share markets improved a shade at the close, and are good in tone at the above quotations. French rather weak. Rentes three-eighths per cent. worse. Canadians steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The projected loan for fortifications has not given any stimulus to the Stock market. Funds remain flat. In Railway Shares prices nominally unaltered. At the half yearly meeting of the Bank of London to-day, the report was adopted, and a dividend declared at the rate of five per cent.

GOODWOOD RACES.

Craven Stakes—Crater, 1st; Gaspard, 2nd. Nine ran.
Levant Stakes—Dead heat between Phemy (colt) and Walloon; Lady Chesterfield, 3rd.
Gratwicke Stakes—Winton, 1st; Sagitta, 2nd; Plumper, 3rd.
Stewards' Cup—Sweetsauce, 1st; Maggiore, 2nd. Thirty-seven ran.
Ham Stakes—Catalpa, 1st; Starlight, 2nd. Seven ran.
Sweep Stakes—Knight, 1st. Seven ran.
Levant Stakes—Physician, 1st.

LONDON WOOL SALES, JULY 24.—These sales have been moderately attended. For export very few parcels have changed hands. Prices fully equal to those realised at the opening of the present series; the quantity disposed of is about 2,500 bales by Messrs. Edinbrough & Co.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 24.—Nothing to note to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CULPABLE SACRIFICE OF LIFE IN BAGGOT-STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have just returned from the scene of one of those avoidable accidents which so often occur, and when I witnessed the mangled bodies of human beings (the blood of one of them forms a pool at the corner of Ely-place, where it was laid for a few moments on the footway), of men who, a few minutes ago, were in health, and honestly labouring for their own support and that of their families, I inquire can no penalty be inflicted on those who are the cause of such things? That of the vast number of persons who were passing at the time of the accident, many are not now either upon hospital beds, with fractured limbs and shattered frames, to be sought out this evening by their friends who had awaited their return to their homes at the accustomed hour, or, as one of the poor fellows, turned into eternity, and their remains now lying to have the cause of their death inquired into by the coroner's inquest, they can attribute alone to the great mercy of God, in making that which was the knell of death to the poor fellows on the scaffolding a note of warning to them, and in delaying destruction for a moment until they escaped it. The circumstances are briefly these:—In the narrowest part of Baggot-street, near Ely-place, the house No. 2 has been lately rebuilt, the business in it—that of a provision dealer—not being suspended during the operation. A light scaffolding was erected in front, not boarded in, but open throughout, so that persons could pass along the footway under the scaffolding, and in and out of the shop as usual. The work has of late been hurried up in such a way that it appears evident to all persons viewing it there is no inspector of building in Dublin; that the duty forms no part of that of the city surveyor or engineer, and that the Corporation of the second city in the empire take no account of how buildings are run up, or what may be the risk occasioned thereby to the inhabitants. So frail was the scaffolding erected for this purpose that ropes could be seen out of the different windows, as if intended to steady the scaffolding poles, and prevent the whole thing falling out bodily into the street. But herein is one of the items of culpability reminding me of a contractor for a railway work who, to save the trifling difference of cost, purchased a shaft rope re-made of old rope yarns, apparently of sufficient strength as a new rope of the size would have been, but descending by which six men—no doubt confiding in their employer—were precipitated by the breaking of the rope to the bottom of a deep shaft, four of them killed, and two of them disabled for life. The ropes used to confine the scaffolding poles in Baggot-street, with the exception of one of them, are old and rotten, as any person knowing what a rope is will perceive at a glance at the ends of those which have snapped across, and are now hanging out of the drawing-room windows of the house where the accident occurred. So unsound are they, that, to use a common phrase, they have "snapped across like a carrot." The immediate cause of the accident appears to have been the overtopping of the wall, the bricks of which had been scarcely laid with a parapet. This fell upon the upper tier of the scaffolding, carrying it down, and the unfortunate workmen with it; the ropes staying the poles to the front of the house broke; the men, together with the parapet, deals, and put-logs; a mixed heap of ruin, fell upon the footway where persons had passed an instant before, blocking up the entrance to the shop, and the entire front of the scaffolding, poles and all, having no longer anything to retain them, fell across the street, and were broken in pieces against the flank of the house and yard wall of No. 1, Ely-place. The escapes of some of the vehicles and passers-by at the time were nothing short of miraculous, from the narrowness of the street at this point, causing it to be always most thronged, and the hour of the occurrence—half-past one—being a time at which considerable numbers of persons are always passing to and fro. There was first a crash, then a noise of falling timbers, lasting for about five seconds, which could be heard at a considerable distance, indicating to all who had observed the progress of the building the scene of the disaster, and the tale was told! A passer-by and two of the bricklayers were promptly taken to Baggot-street Hospital, or in that direction, to receive such treatment as they needed. One poor fellow extricated from the heap was evidently past hope, and life was speedily ebbing with the blood which was flowing from his convulsed frame. A fifth was extricated apparently lifeless, but still living. Some were for getting the poor fellow on a car, others for taking him by the legs and arms, and hurrying off with him to some hospital; a police-constable was standing by, but not interfering. Taking upon myself to act in the emergency, I would not allow the man to be removed

in either way, but insisted on their getting a door and a few sacks to move him on, and took advantage of the delay to get a few drops of cold water into his mouth, which, with the few minutes' rest, brought him to a state of consciousness, in which he was removed to Mercer's Hospital, where, it is to be hoped, he will eventually recover. Those passers-by who escaped may naturally enquire how long will persons in the city of Dublin—calling themselves builders or architects, or whatever other name they please—be permitted without supervision, without control, or impediment of any kind, be allowed to construct infernal machines by which, not merely those employed on them, but her Majesty's subjects passing them on their lawful business, may be hurried in a moment into eternity. Is it any person's business to look after them?—If not, how soon will a person be appointed to that duty? See the case in Grafton-street, in which an entire house fell at mid-day, from the recklessness of a builder in taking down the house adjoining, and for which a jury, in the Court of Common Pleas, last week, administered a salutary penalty. If some provision be not made in the case, some philanthropic individuals should engage a few placard-holders to stand within fifty yards at either side of any new buildings going on in Dublin, with the word "Dangerous" in large characters upon their placards, so that the unwary might be cautioned. G.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

We deeply regret to state that an accident, the most appalling in its consequences, occurred yesterday in Lower Baggot-street, by which the lives of three labouring men, a few minutes before in the enjoyment of perfect health, were sacrificed. The particulars are these. It appears that some scaffolding had been erected against the house of Mr. Thomas Martin, corn chandler and coal factor, for the purpose of building a new front to the house and making other repairs. While the plasterers—four in number—were engaged in pointing the new bricks, the scaffolding on which they stood gave way at one corner, and fell completely to the ground, burying the unfortunate men beneath the broken timber. Shortly before 1 o'clock the four men named Dooley, father and son, Johnson and M'Dermot, were working upon the wooden platform resting on the scaffolding, and while engaged in plastering the brick cornice above them, the scaffolding, which was a very slender one, and badly tied with ropes, gave way, and, before the unhappy victims became aware of their critical position, fell down, bringing all four men, and the structure generally, to the ground. It also crushed a man named Dignan, who unfortunately happened to be passing on the footway underneath at the time. The sufferers were at once conveyed to the hospital, where every assistance which could possibly be procured was rendered, but M'Dermott, who was brought to Mercer's, died in the course of a couple of hours. His head and limbs were fearfully bruised. Johnson was severely injured, being bruised about the body. His condition is most precarious. The other men were taken to Baggot-street hospital, where Dooley, the elder, died in a few minutes. His spine was found to be fractured, and his limbs terribly mangled. The younger Dooley met with a few superficial injuries, but providentially escaped without anything further. Dignan was senseless when raised from the ground, and never rallied, but died in less than an hour. M'Dermott has left a wife and three children to deplore his sad and untimely death. Dooley, elder, has also left a family. The immediate cause of this deplorable calamity, so far as can at present be learnt, was the falling of the brick cornice. The reason of this giving way will, of course, be investigated to-day, when an inquest will be held by Dr. White, city coroner, on the bodies of the deceased. Dooley and M'Dermott were Roman Catholics, and received the consolation of religion from a clergyman of their church.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Galway, Tuesday.—The Royal mail screw steamer Prince Albert departed at three o'clock. She carried upwards of 400 passengers, a good cargo, and the United States together with the Newfoundland mails, consisting of fourteen immense bags. These were conveyed here from Dublin, under the charge of Mr Anderson, by a special train which left the Broadstone terminus at 10-30 A.M., and arrived here a little before two. The mails, having reached Galway, were placed on board the tender Shamrock, and brought out immediately to the Prince Albert, which had steam up in readiness for prompt departure. She then started at about three o'clock,

Expected Visit of the Channel Fleet to Dublin.—A letter dated Bantry Bay, Beerhaven, July 17, received at Plymouth from an officer of the screw steamship Trafalgar, 90, Capt. E. G. Fanshawe, states that the fleet was to leave in a few days for Dublin, whence it would probably proceed to the Clyde. It is supposed that Sir Charles Freemantle will winter in Plymouth Sound.

The sudden death of Mr. James Rusden, master of the screw steam frigate Mersey, 40, Capt. Henry Caldwell, C.B., has created a feeling of great regret among the officers and crews of the Channel Fleet, now in Bantry Bay.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY OF IRELAND.
ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AT CORK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Cork, Tuesday Evening.

The show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland will open here to-morrow, under the most favourable circumstances. The arrangements are admirable, and reflect the highest credit upon the local committee, comprising many of the principal citizens of Cork and landed gentry of the county, who have spared neither labour nor expense to render their portion of the work as complete as possible. The show ground is singularly well adapted for its purpose, in almost every imaginable respect. First, it is most conveniently situate as regards the city. The Corn Exchange building, which may be looked upon as the head-quarters of the whole proceeding, is a large and handsome structure, fronting one of the branches of the river, and within a few minutes' walk of the leading thoroughfares and principal hotels. Close beside it are the termini of two railways, which will convey, it is expected, very large contingents to the vast body of visitors confidently calculated upon; these are the Cork and Bandon, and Cork and Passage lines. At the rere of the Exchange building extends the large enclosed area, of between two and three acres, upon which the exhibition is to be held. On no occasion has the society been so fortunate in the obtaining of a show-ground as on the present. It would be impossible for the most fastidious committee men to desire, for this purpose, a place at once so extensive, so well enclosed by high walls, so admirably laid out, and possessing, also, the important advantage of a great extent of covering, in the shape of well-built sheds, supported on metal pillars. In the yard there are already in existence 1,902 feet of sheds, of which 952 feet are at the side best suited for cattle, 487 at that for sheep, and 463 for pigs. In addition, Mr. Walker has now in course of erection 1,675 feet, of which 1,275 are for implements, and 400 feet for horses and mares, making a total of 3,577 feet of shedding actually erected, or in course of being so. Besides this there is a space available, if required, for another 1,000 feet. As regards the position in the yard of the various qualities of stock to be exhibited, extensive arrangements have been made. All horned stock will be exhibited at the side of the yard nearest to Albert-quay, and on the northern side will be ranged the poultry, 400 feet of space being available for them. The sheep will be exhibited at the western side of the yard, and on the eastern side the swine. Adjoining the place set apart for the sheep exhibition will be the horse show, which is expected to be extensive. At the southern end of the market space the implements will be shown, for which 1,275 feet of shedding have been allotted. There will be a promenade space, between the cattle sheds and the Exchange, at the northern side, 330 feet long by 30 wide, and in this there will be two handsome refreshment rooms fitted up. Ample provision has been made to have a copious supply of water for the cattle, as five large fountains have been erected, three of which are ornamental, throwing forth jets of water, and having basins around them. With regard to the distribution of the space at the disposal of the committee, the large square yard immediately behind the Exchange building, is allotted to the cattle, sheep, swine, &c. To the rear of this again is another piece of ground of equal extent, also walled in, and entered from the first yard by two large gates. This second area is given over to the machinery and implements, which are judiciously distributed.

The show of implements is the largest ever held in Ireland. There are 67 exhibitors in the implement department, nearly all the leading manufacturers in England, Ireland, and Scotland being represented. Kernan and Son, of Fishamble-street, Dublin, exhibit 25 articles. One is an improved hand water cart, entirely of iron, fitted with improved manure distributor and water cock. They also exhibit an apparatus for lifting roots and stumps of trees, to facilitate their removal, and convert them into fuel. Toole and Mackey, of Westmoreland-street, exhibit Woods' prize combined mowing and reaping machine. It was awarded a prize of £25 as the best reaper, and £20 as the best mower, by the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland in 1858; and the prizes of the silver medal and 500 francs by the French Government. Prizes were also awarded to it at many of the English shows. It can be changed from a reaping machine to a mowing machine in the space of a few minutes. By means of a lever, the cutters can be raised to pass over cut grass and other obstacles. With each machine are packed two sets of knives, six knife blades, six guards, &c. Nearly 150 of these machines have been sold and worked in Ireland, and have proved most practical for grass mowing and reaping from their portability and adaptation to work on all kinds of ground. Ashby & Co., Stamford, Lincolnshire, exhibit sixteen articles. Amongst them is a four-horse portable steam engine, for driving thrashing machines, chaff cutters, and all kinds of machinery not requiring more than four or five horse power. There is also a patent double action and reverse motion hay making machine. It took every first prize offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, during a period of ten years in succession, without a single exception; and also the prize medal at the great jubilee meeting at Vienna. One of the many advantages of this machine consists in the fact that the main wheel which drives the machinery can be easily disconnected from the travelling wheel, and in case of accident can be unbolted and replaced by an ordinary smith at a cost of a few shillings; whereas, if an accident happens to the driving wheel of those machines which have the travelling wheel and driving wheel made in one piece, the entire wheel must be sent to the maker for repair. This eminent firm also exhibit a pair of new patent rotating harrows, made in a circular form, and so arranged that as the horse moves forward a rotatory motion is obtained, in consequence of which the clods are more thoroughly pulverised than by any other harrow in use; the draught is also less for the horse, and by the rotatory motion the teeth are continually clearing themselves. The price is seven guineas. At stand 6, Mr. John M'Grath, of North King-street, Dublin, exhibits a newly-invented description of letter for branding horned cattle, and also new patent marking letters for printing names on linen, silks, books, &c., with neatness and durability. Mr. Thomas Radcliffe Oldtown Foundry, Leamington, Warwickshire, exhibits eight cooking-range apparatus, with all the newest improvements. There is a portable cooking-range, with improved air tubes and valves, and a copper side boiler, convenient to move about, or as a help in large establishments, as the entire of the working flues are in the apparatus itself—thus only requiring to have the iron pipe carried into a chimney. The hot plate answers for boiling, stewing, &c. Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Company, of Lincoln, exhibit a seven-horse-power cylinder steam-engine, invented by the exhibitors. It is mounted on strong wooden wheels, and supplied with everything necessary to render it complete and ready for use. They also exhibit a portable single blower machine for threshing, straw-shaking, riddling, winnowing, and chaff separating. It has been constructed to meet the requirements of small occupiers, being light and easy of removal, but the prize is £30. The manufacturers were awarded the first prize of £15 for it, at the last public trial of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, together with every other prize offered at that meeting for portable steam-threshing machines. Bradford of Manchester's patent washing machine excited considerable interest. In the space of a few minutes it will effectually wash ten or twelve shirts, or any other miscellaneous articles, of equal bulk and weight. It can be worked by a single attendant and as an evidence of its utility, 1,700 of them have been sold during the last two years, in Manchester alone. There is also a patent wringing and mangling machine, which has been fully approved of by the most zealous laundresses. Starkey, of Church-street, Liverpool, exhibits thirteen articles, including a variety of washing machines and improved churns. At stand 15, Wm. C. Cambridge, of St. Philip's Iron Works, Bristol, shows ten articles, including small steam engines, sets of four-beam patent Excelsior, 14 harrows, improved lever hay-rakes, clod crushers, &c. The firm of Howard, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford, is adequately represented in ploughs and harrows of various kinds. There is a patent double-breast or riding plough, intended for moulding up or forming ridges or drills for turnips, mangels, or potatoes, or for striking water furrows. The breasts are fitted to all the ploughs in a neat and simple manner; they can be readily expanded or contracted to any required width, and this independently of each other. By removing the breasts, which can be done in an instant, a pair of hoes may be attached, so that the implement can be used as a horse hoe. There are also exhibited by this firm a set of patent iron harrows, adapted for harrowing in small seeds, and for general use on fen and very light land. The teeth are fitted into the frames in a simple and secure manner, and by means of a stop or guard the nuts on the bolts are prevented from shaking loose. The teeth are so arranged that each cuts a separate track at equal distances. The price is within the reach of all farmers, being only £7 17s. 6d. At stand 30, there are new plans and sections exhibited by John Linehan, Stradbally, Queen's County, of thorough drainage, on an improved principle, successfully executed in the Queen's County, at less than £3 per statute acre; also of house or liquid manure drainage, tanks, cisterns, water and liquid manure conveyance for water power, the farm irrigation, &c. Mr. John Kennedy, of Great St. George's-street, Cork, exhibits 42 articles, consisting of threshing machines, winnowing machines, drill grubbers, furze cutters, hay and straw cutters, oat bruisers, &c., all being on new and improved principles. Amongst the other principal exhibitors in this department are Barrett, Exall, and Andrews, Katesgrove Iron Works, Reading, Berks; Picksley, Sims, & Co., Leigh, Lancaster; Frederick Edgington, Thomas-street, Old Kent-road, London; Musgrave, Brothers, High-street, Belfast, who exhibit 53 articles; Hornsby & Sons, Grantham, Lincolnshire; A. and T. Fry, Bristol; Robert Gray, Belfast; Charles Clay, Wakefield, Yorkshire; Thomas M'Kenzie, Agricultural House, Cork, who exhibits 245 articles; James Shekleton, Iron Works, Dundalk, who exhibits 56 articles; Wm. Graham, 33, Smithfield, Dublin, exhibits 27 articles, consisting of improved horse-power steam engines, subsoil ploughs, drill grubbers, harrows, &c.; Richmond, Chandler, and Norton, of Liverpool, amongst other articles, exhibit Wood's prize combined reaper and mower, invented and manufactured by Walter A. Wood, of Hoosick Falls, State of New York, U.S.A.—awarded the first prize of £25 as the best reaper, and £20 as the best mower, at the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society's trial at Londonderry, August, 1858, which was the only opportunity it had to compete for prizes at national trials, and which was in competition with the well-known machinery of this country. Fifty of them were put into operation in 1858, and three times that quantity in 1859, in England, with the greatest success; and this season the demand exceeds the supply. It runs upon its own wheels, and is as portable as a cart. By means of a lever, the driver can elevate or depress the cutters from one to fifteen inches from the ground. Its peculiar cutting apparatus enables it to cut any kind of grasses or grain, wet or dry; will cut from 10 to 15 acres per day. Price £35. At stand 55, R. Perrott & Sons, of the Hive Iron Works, Cork, have put in, to compete for the *Farmers' Gazette* challenge cup, a patent portable two-horse-power threshing machine, laid down in working position. It is submitted as being superior to all others for compactness, strength, safety, and efficiency combined. It is fitted with a self-acting friction ring, by which the power of the horses is regulated, so as to avoid straining or fracture, either from their violence or from over-feeding the machine; it has also a self-acting spring ratchet, which permits the horses to stop any moment (although the drum continues in motion), without the draught levers running on them, which is always an annoyance, and frequently a cause of injury to themselves or the machine where this provision is not made; with travelling wheels and turned axle draught levers, with stays, jointed lying shaft, tool box and padlock, oil can, patent sliding wrench, hammer, stakes, and cover for lying shaft. John Seton, jun., Gowran, Kilkenny, exhibits a rotating harrow, the easy motion of which is a great saving of the labour of horses. The rotation is very rapid, and it makes one of the best pulverisers; and, by the use of the handles, it may be controlled with the same ease as a plough. Mr. Oliver, of Rock Mill Lodge, Mallow, exhibits a reaping and grass-mowing machine for two horses, with double cutting knives, whereby the power required for cutting is reduced to half that of all other machines. At stand 68, Mr. William Daniel, of 55, Mary-street, Dublin, has erected for exhibition his improved corrugated iron shed, twenty-four feet by twelve, to answer as gas-house and coal store. Also the patent national gas apparatus, manufactured by Mr. Daniel, for lighting private mansions, factories, &c. By the ordinary mode of manufacture, from 8,500 to 9,000 cubic feet of gas is obtained from a ton of common gas coal. One of these apparatus, in daily operation, produces, from the same class of coal, from 10,500 to 11,000 cubic feet of gas, showing an increase of about 20 per cent. The workmanship and materials of the national gas apparatus are of the best description, and in the arrangement of the flue and retort portion the greatest regard has been paid to durability, it having been the study of the proprietors to furnish the most perfect and economical gas apparatus of the present time. Its leading features are, compactness and cheapness, simplicity of construction; and, having but little brickwork, it is easy of removal. There are only three separate parts: the furnace or retort portion; the combined apparatus forming in one vessel the hydraulic main, condenser, and purifier; and the gas holder. It does not require skilled labour, and can be managed by the most inexperienced servant. The system of charging and discharging the retort is entirely different to ordinary practice; instead of the coal being thrown carelessly into the retort, it is placed in a hopper, and delivered into the retort, by simply turning a handle; the coke from the previous charge being, by the same operation, expelled at the other end, where it falls into a closed receptacle, by which smoke and nuisance are entirely avoided. A mere shed or "lean to" is the only building required; the holder may be exposed to the atmosphere. The judges of implements were engaged at their arduous duties to-day, and will resume this (Wednesday) morning, when the implement department will be opened to the public, at nine o'clock. On Friday there will be a most interesting trial of implements, at the farm of Mr. Jeffreys, at Blarney, when Fowler's new steam plough, which is likely to create a great deal of interest, will be tried. It will encounter considerable competition from Smith's steam cultivator, improved by Howard.

With respect to the cattle show of to-morrow, the following is represented to be the number of entries:—In the class of shorthorns there are 90 entries; other breeds of cattle, 115; 12 entries for extra prizes; horses, 57; there are nine entries of pure bred stallions for Croker's challenge cup, value 50 sovereigns; sheep, about 160; and nearly 40 litters of swine.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant arrived here by special train about five o'clock this evening, accompanied by Mr. Hatchell, Private Secretary; the President of the Royal Agricultural Society, Sir Edward M'Donnell, Chairman of the Great Southern Railway, and other directors. On the journey down his Excellency was entertained at the Limerick Junction. Before the arrival of the special train, a guard of honour, consisting of a company of the 87th Regiment, under the command of Captain Lord Osborne, which had been brought specially from Youghal, were drawn up. There were also a party of constabulary, the usual force of which in this town has been increased. The High Sheriff, some members of the Corporation, and other persons officially connected with the city, were in waiting at the railway terminus to receive his Excellency. After leaving the train he proceeded in a carriage, drawn by four horses, to the Dunkettle station of the Cork and Youghal line, on which he was conveyed by special train to Lord Shannon's, at Castlemartyr. His Excellency will come into Cork about three o'clock to-morrow, to visit the show. He will be present at the banquet which takes place on Wednesday (this) evening, in the Corn Exchange building, which is being fitted up in a gorgeous manner. The ceiling is decorated with primrose and white-striped calico, after the same design as the banqueting hall on the occasion of the Cork Exhibition. Covers will be laid for £500 persons. At the head of the room will be a table for his Excellency and the principal guests. In the centre, and at the rear of the principal table, is suspended a banner, bearing upon it the arms of the city of Cork, and inscribed upon it the motto, "*Statio bene fida carinis.*" The metal columns supporting the roof have been tastefully festooned with evergreens, interspersed with flowers. The hall will be lighted with three large gasaliers, and over the centre of the table will be a coronal of gas jets, which will throw forth a dazzling light. Flags bearing appropriate inscriptions will be placed round the room at intervals, and, in fact, no device which art can suggest but will be resorted to, for the purpose of enhancing the general effect.

The arrangements are being carried out under the immediate direction of the secretary, Captain Thornhill, and Mr. Andrew Corrigan, curator of the Royal Dublin Society, who is clerk of the show yard, and indefatigable in his exertions to have all the arrangements perfect. Visitors continue to pour fast into the city, which presents a very animated and gala appearance.

THE DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY.

The following is a full report of the important speech delivered by Lord Palmerston, on Monday night on the above subject:—

On the motion that the House go into committee upon fortifications and works,

Lord Palmerston immediately rose and said—Sir, in proposing to the House the resolution which I shall conclude by moving, and which I shall place in your hands, I shall feel it right to take the thoughts of the House a little backwards from the present time. It is needless to say that the resolution which I am about to propose has for its object to carry into effect, in the degree and in the manner which I shall propose, the recommendations of the commissioners whose report is on the table of the House, with the view to secure by fortifications the Royal dockyards, the ports of Dover and Portland, and also to create a central point at Cannock Chase, to serve as a substitute for, or assistance to, Woolwich. (Hear.) The House will remember that after the conclusion of the great war which ended in 1815, this country had established its supremacy—I may say so—in regard to warlike operations on the sea, by the good fortune, the bravery, and the gallantry of our sailors, who had swept the ocean of all hostile fleets; and, as far as maritime power went, we were free from alarm of any attack from any quarter whatever. (Hear.) The nations of Europe had, moreover, been exhausted in resources, and had been entirely satiated in mind and spirit with the events of the war. There was hardly a country, from the Tagus to Moscow, which had not by turns been submerged by the tide of warlike contest, excepting this fortunate country, and, I think I may add, Sweden. It was natural that the people of Europe, having been exhausted by the long continuance of war, and having suffered its miseries and calamities—for let me add that warlike operations fall far more heavily on the people of the country which is the scene of these operations than on the contending armies—(hear, hear)—should have fixed their thoughts and desires on a long continuance of peace. (Hear, hear.) It was natural, therefore, that for many years after the conclusion of peace those who were responsible for the affairs of this country should have been content to rest on the glories which we had gained—on the memory of the strength which we had displayed—on the victories which we had achieved—and should not have thought it necessary to call on the people of this country for any great exertion with a view to prospective dangers which there was no reasonable ground for anticipating. The consequence was that for a great number of years we acted in regard to our dockyards and other vulnerable points as we had done during the war, and, so long as the movement of ships depended on wind and the chances of weather, the calculation was right, because we had then a very large fleet. Not longer ago than 1848 we had 84 sail of the line. We were, therefore still in a condition, as long as war was carried on by sea in sailing ships, by our superior skill, by our superior aptitude for naval combat, to rest on the strength which we had. The same difficulties that interposed in 1804 and 1805, to prevent all large armies drawn up on the opposite coasts of the Channel from getting over to this country continued to exist, and, therefore, the successive Governments of the day were justified in abstaining from any great measures for the purposes of artificial protection to our dockyards and coasts. But progressively steam began to be introduced, and every man saw at once that the introduction of steam as a moving power for naval armaments totally altered the character of naval warfare and entirely changed the nature of our insular position. (Hear, hear.) Those events which, if not impossible, were at least extremely difficult while ships were sailing ships, became comparatively easy the moment steam was introduced. (Hear, hear.) In fact, I remember Sir Robert Peel saying that steam had bridged the Channel, and for the purposes of war had almost made this island cease to be an insular country. Well, sir, I will not state now—because these things are better made in general terms—the degree to which the absence of artificial defences has rendered us at particular and critical periods very liable to any hostile attack which any person might like to make on us; but in 1847, I think it was, in consequence of an able memorandum, drawn up by Sir John Burgoyne and sent to the Duke of Wellington, the Duke wrote and published—or, at least, it was published—the famous and well-known letter, in which he described, with all the knowledge which belonged to a great captain, and with all the anticipations which his experience in war had led him to form, in the event of this country being the scene of warlike operations, the want of artificial defences, and implored those who were charged with the conduct of the affairs of this country to provide better for its security against foreign aggression. Well, sir, the appeal fell on deaf ears, as far as this country was concerned. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Nations are slow to alter their perceptions of the state of things. We were, indeed, in the condition described by the words—*Stat magni nominis umbra*. (Hear, hear.) The people could not be brought to realise the altered condition of things. A little, though not much, was done, in consequence of the appeal from one of the greatest masters of the art of war, and the most learned in the opportunities of attack and the means of resisting it. Soon after that the Government of Lord Derby came into power, and I must do them the justice to say that they took a great and important step towards placing the country in a position to defend itself, by reorganising and re-establishing the militia. It is due to them, and especially to the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Cambridge, who was then Home Secretary, and who took great pains in arranging this measure, to say that the country ought to be grateful to them. (Hear, hear.) I had myself, before that time, and I have since when in office, taken steps with a view of placing the artificial defences of the country on some general system. I found that one department acted without the knowledge of another—each independently, and without combining the measures which were necessary. I asked the Commander-in-Chief for the time being, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and the Secretary for War, to meet at my office, and we established a system of mutual consultation and combination which led the way to great improvements for our defences, both at home and on some of our foreign stations. Since that system has gone on, and whereas Gosport had at one time no defences whatever, except a salute battery, consisting of comparatively small guns for the purpose which the name indicates, whereas Plymouth was very imperfectly defended, whereas Sheerness had at one time only one gun that would go off. (A laugh.) I remember hearing that two French steamers came in there under the pretence of coaling, and, having sent on shore to know whether a salute could be returned, they were told that there was only one gun available for firing, and that they must excuse the naval authorities if there was a little interval between the salutes—(laughter)—whereas at the period to which I allude all these important establishments were very imperfectly and inadequately defended, since that time very considerable progress has been made in every one of them. (Hear.) I am bound to say for my right hon. friend the Secretary of War, and for the illustrious duke the Commander-in-Chief, that those two public officers have co-operated with the utmost cordiality, and without the slightest official jealousy, for the interests of the army, and the protection of the country, in a manner that entitles them to the gratitude of the nation. I say that, owing to their exertions, a far greater advance has been made in our artificial defences than has ever been made in a similar period of time. My right hon. friend moved for a commission to inquire into the present state of, this most important point. The result of the commission is now on the table of the House. The recommendations of those commissioners, which have been confirmed by another committe of military officers, called the Defence Committee, amount to a total outlay of about £11,000,000, including £1,500,000 for armaments and floating expenses. Well, sir, I hold that it is absolutely necessary for the safety of the country that these recommendations should substantially be adopted. Now, there are two ways of doing this. You might either vote annually such a portion of the annual income as alone the country would take to spend upon a matter of the kind, and by so doing defer perhaps for 18 or 20 years, the accomplishment of those defences; or you might take the course which it will be my duty to recommend to you, and endeavour to complete them at the earliest possible time—(hear)—without, at the same time, laying upon the country, for a considerable number of years a larger annual burden than would be incurred if you prosecuted those works more slowly. I mean that you may raise by terminable annuities, to run 30 years, a sum which would be sufficient, in the course of three or four years, to complete those works. You may get within a short period the security you want, and not lay upon the country a much heavier burden than would be incurred if you were to wait till the slow process of annual votes should bring you the money which is necessary. My opinion is, that if these works are necessary—and I think common sense will show you that they are (hear, hear)—they are necessary as soon as you can get them. (Hear and cheers.) They are necessary for the time present. It would be folly to prepare for 18 or 20 years the completion of the security against dangers which may not indeed arise, but which may be contemplated as possible; and if they be possible they may be so within a comparatively short period of time. (Hear, hear.) This is a course which I know is in some degree a departure from the usual custom. It is contrary to principle to raise money by loan for the annual expenses of the country. To do so for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenses of the year would be as spendthrift a proceeding as it would be for an individual to borrow money every year to defray his household expenses. We know very well what would be the fate of the man who did so—(laughter)—and the country which would do so would be brought into equal embarrassment. But in private life Parliament has empowered, and even encouraged, individuals to raise money by loan from the Exchequer Loan Commissioners or from private companies—to raise large sums, for the purpose of accomplishing at once permanent improvements on their landed properties, and spreading the payments over a very considerable time. That which is required by Parliament as sound policy in regard to individuals, cannot be unwise in reference to the greater and more important interests of the nation. (Hear, hear.) By raising this money by terminable annuities we should prevent it from becoming a permanent addition to the debt of the country, which I think ought to be avoided in every case where it is possible to avoid it, and on the present occasion I am convinced it is possible. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the necessity of these works, I think it is impossible for any man to cast his eyes over the face of Europe and see and hear what is passing, and not be convinced that the future is not free from danger. (Hear.) It is difficult to say where the storm may burst; but the horizon is charged with clouds which betoken the possibility of a tempest. (Hear, hear.) I am aware the House knows that I am now mainly speaking of our immediate neighbour across the Channel. (Hear, hear.) There is no use in disguising the matter. (Hear, hear.) It is in no unfriendly spirit I am speaking. Nobody has any right to take offence at considerations and reflections which are purely founded on the principle of self-defence. It is true we have recently concluded a commercial treaty. (Laughter.) Sir, these are not matters to be treated with levity; they are not arrangements without great value. It is perfectly well known, and, I am sure, proved by experience, that nations which have with each other great commercial intercourse—nations in which large interests are involved in the maintenance of peace—are less likely to fall out and become antagonists than nations between whom those ties are not cemented—(hear, hear)—but at the same time these things are not brought about all at once. A great nation whose energies have not hitherto been directed to commerce—a great nation whose achievements and military glories have induced them to turn to warlike operations—cannot be expected on a sudden to be entirely free from all her former habits, and that she can at once understand all the benefits and advantages which arise from peaceful and commercial relations. (Hear, hear.) I hope much from that treaty; but the treaty alone would be a frail security for a great nation like this, with mighty and extensive interests with great wealth, with shores more open to attack than the land frontiers of any country; because when two nations touch other with a frontier by land you know pretty well where and how an attack can be made, and you can guard against it then and there; but an island whose frontier is the sea is open to attack at any point where an enemy who is able to command the sea may direct his opposing forces; and, therefore, I say, it would be folly on our part to rely on the future effects of a commercial treaty when we know that we have vulnerable points that require artificial defences which we have the means of supplying. (Hear, hear.) Now, is there nothing in the state of Europe to lead us to think that we might in the course of events be called on to defend ourselves from hostile attack? Why, we see in France an army of 600,000 men and odd, consisting of men of whom 400,000 and odd are actually in arms, and of whom the remainder are merely on furlough, and could be called into the ranks in a fortnight. (Hear, hear). Well, that army is far greater than France could require for purposes of defence. (Hear, hear.) No nation in the world would think, unprovoked, of attacking France. Nothing could be gained by it. (Hear, hear.) Nobody could expect to dismember France. Nobody could fare otherwise than ill by an unprovoked attack on France. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, for purpose of defence, the army may be deemed to be unnecessary. Well, I do not mean to say that the army is raised for the deliberate purpose of aggression. I trust it is not, but the possession of the power to aggress frequently gives the desire to do so—(Hear, hear)—and you cannot—you are not entitled to rely on the forbearance of a stronger neighbour. (Hear, and cheers.) You are bound to make your means of defence proportionate to his means of aggression. (Hear, hear.) But, sir, is it only on land that the arrangements of France, the means of France, are disproportionate to our means of defence? Why, we know that the utmost exertions have been made, and are making, to create a navy for that country very nearly equal to our own. That is a navy which cannot be required for any purposes of defence for France, and which, therefore, we are justified in looking on as an antagonist whom we may have to encounter. (Cheers.) I may be told that under the present system of steam navigation ample means will be given to our neighbours of transporting within a few hours a large and formidable number of troops to our shores. While, on the one hand, the French navy has of late years increased beyond any amount which it has reached since the day—since the end of the last war—our navy has, in the change from sailing ships to steam ships, necessarily diminished in number. We had, as I have already stated, in one year, 84 sail of the line, but all sailing ships, and they are useless, and we are now proceeding—the right hon. baronet opposite (Sir J. Packington) did good service while at the Admiralty, in producing steam line-of-battle ships from sailing line-of-battle ships—and we are now proceeding, I trust, in the same course, so that in a few years we shall re-establish our navy on that footing of superiority of numbers to any foreign power, which is absolutely necessary to our existence as a nation (Hear, hear.) Well, sir, I say then, that in the present state of things we have no right to rely for our security upon the mere forbearance of a rival country (Cheers.) We have interests spread over the whole surface of the globe, our agents are to be found in every part of the world, meeting the agents of other powers in every part of the earth, and from excess of zeal or a mistaken sense of duty on either side, these agents may lead the nations they represent into difficulties, so that one can hardly answer from day to day that something may not happen in some quarter of the world which may lead to disagreeable communications between the two Governments, and with the utmost desire that such differences should be amicably adjusted, yet if one country is obviously the stronger, greatly the stronger, and the other the weaker, greatly the weaker, it is difficult for arrangements to be made; the stronger power exacts conditions which the weaker may not be disposed to give, and if that stronger state is an absolute government, is a despotic government, and if the weaker power is a high-spirited nation, a nation with free institutions, with a free will, and a free press, and popular feeling manifested upon every public event, then you may be sure that the great bulk, the majority, of the nation may resist against any concessions to be made by the Government—though if told they were rendered necessary by the absence of means of defence, owing to the neglect of former Governments to provide sufficiently for the security of the country, they would be induced to submit, but it would be with an indignation which would recoil against the Government that might then be in power, and lay the seed of future dissensions. (Hear, hear.) Well then, sir, I think that, for the sake even of peace, it is desirable thus to increase our defences, that we should not depend upon the forbearance of other Governments, but that we should be in a position to defend ourselves against the dangers to which we should then be exposed. And I trust that when it is known that such is the case, no country without ample reason, without ample provocation—which I trust we shall never give them—will attempt to disturb the relations between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) But what would be dangers to which we should be exposed? They are of two kinds. I speak now of the United Kingdom. I say nothing of our colonial and foreign possessions; those are separate considerations. But the dangers to which we should be exposed would be first, danger of invasion from one of three causes. One of invasion, for the purpose of permanent conquest. That I think no country will imagine to be impossible. Next, for the sake of getting possession of the metropolis, of the levying heavy contributions, of overbearing the spirit and hopes of the country, and dictating in the capital terms of peace that would be ignominious to the captured and advantageous to the invader. The third object, which I think the more probable, is by a sudden attack by sea and by land, or by land if the sea defences be too strong, to get possession of our naval arsenals and dock-yards, the cradle of our national strength, of the navy, which is our national strength—(hear, hear)—and by destroying at the root our naval power, lay us open afterwards to the contributions they might be inclined to levy, and leave us open to another and a worse attack. Well, sir, with regard to the idea that any foreign power should make an attack with a view to permanent conquest, I dismiss that consideration as not likely to enter the mind of any man. No doubt London might be the object of attack for the sake of plunder. (Hear, hear.) Well, London is too vast a space to be surrounded by artificial fortifications. (Hear, hear.) We cannot fortify it. (Hear, hear.) London must be defended in the open field. (Hear, hear.) There are strong positions—strong natural positions—between the coast and London, which, properly taken advantage of might enable a small force to repel a larger force, to successfully repel the invasion of a larger force; and there is this to be said—that whatever amount of force an enemy might land on our shores, so long as we retained our naval power that force would ultimately be lost, because its communications would be cut off, its supplies would be impossible, and, sooner or later, that force would be compelled to surrender as prisoners of war. (Hear, hear.) It might do great mischief—it might involve great loss of property and of life, and inflict the utmost misery on the country; but as for ultimate success, that expression would not, I apprehend, enter into the mind of any military man. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, the operation which I think the most likely to be attempted is a landing of a considerable force, or of considerable forces for the purpose of destroying our dockyards. If your dockyards be destroyed your navy is cut up by the root, because, sir, if a naval action were to take place, while, on the one hand, your enemy would have his dockyards, and arsenals, and stores, and could refit, and replenish, and reconstruct his navy, your plant is gone, your dockyards are gone, your stores have disappeared, and you have no chance of recruiting your navy. (Hear, hear.) Well, sir, if once you lose the power of the sea, what becomes of this country? (Hear, hear.) Why, only let gentlemen consider how dependent we are for everything that constitutes national wealth, aye, and for a portion of our national food, to free communication by sea. We import above 10,000,000 quarters of corn. Our imports of coffee, and of sugar, and of tea, and of cotton (cotton, which is next to corn in support of the people, enabling them to earn their food, though not food itself) are enormous. Our wealth depends upon our exports of the produce of our skill in exchange for what we receive of articles which may be necessaries of our social existence. But our exports amount to considerably more than £100,000,000 sterling annually. Imagine for a moment Liverpool, Bristol, London, the Thames blockaded by a hostile force. Picture to yourselves what would become of the industry and wealth of this country. Why to say nothing of the power which a nation able to blockade you has of landing a number of troops, I say it is a result which it is impossible to contemplate without fear, without alarm, without horror, and a result which I say no Government and no nation ought by its neglect and carelessness to render possible. (Cheers.) Well, then, we are keeping up what some gentlemen think excessive peace establishments with regard to troops, but establishments which are far below those which might by possibility be brought against us. (Hear, hear.) I say if London was in danger what you would want would be to fight a battle, fight two battles, fight three if you will—I have no doubt the first will be sufficient—but to fight a battle with the greatest possible amount of military force against the forces that might be brought against us. But for that purpose, your army and your military strength being limited, and your dockyards being points which require defence, the way to have the largest possible amount of military force to meet the enemy in the field is to provide such arrangements that you need have the smallest amount possible of military force to defend those important positions, your dockyards and arsenals. If there are no artificial defences, and if you are obliged to keep at each place a force sufficient to meet in the field a force which would be brought in array against it, it is obvious that that so occupies your small amount of military means that you would not possibly be able to concentrate in defence of London that amount of force which would be necessary to meet an invading army, and therefore it is demonstrable that fortifications for your dockyards, the effect of which is to equalise by artificial means for purposes of resistance a small force within, a larger force without; these fortifications of the dockyards are, in fact, means for the defence of London, because they set free a large amount of force for the defence of the capital by operations in the field. (Hear, hear.) Well, that is an answer to those who say, "It is all very well to defend Gosport, Plymouth, Sheerness, but will you leave London undefended? Where are the fortifications which are to defend London?" Why, the answer is, that ditches and walls and bastions are not applicable to the defence of a vast city like London, surrounded as it is by a district almost as much peopled as some of the villages in the interior; but that the real and only defence of London is an army in the field, and any means which would enable you to make that army as efficient as your military establishment can make it—those means, I say, are directly subservient to the defence of the capital itself. Then we are told that we ought not to confine our arrangements to our dockyards and those other positions, but that there are other positions of great importance. That there is Liverpool, a great and wealthy port; that there is Bristol and Newcastle and other places. Well, my answer to those who make that observation is, that we have not neglected those other places, but that the defences necessary for those great commercial towns need not be of the same kind and character as those required for your dockyards—those towns partake to a great degree of the nature of London; that is to say, they contain a large population, which, if surrounded by walls and enclosures, would contain a vast extent of country, the suburbs extending a long way beyond what may be called the towns—that fortifications that have not behind them an open space entirely free from houses are of no use, and that therefore to defend those towns by land against the force landed would be as difficult as it would be to procure the same means of defence for London. But those towns are not likely to be attacked by an army landing for the purpose. What enemy at all skilled in military operations would think of landing a large force at Liverpool, even with a certainty of getting possession of it? Why Liverpool taken, would create a great degree of misery in the district that surrounded it; but Liverpool taken, would not have the same effect on the political existence of the country as London taken, and therefore it is clear that an enemy who wanted to strike a blow would go at once to the heart of the country, would go to London, would not lose time and throw away resources in attacking the extremities. But my right hon. friend (Mr. Sidney Herbert) reminds me that we have taken means to protect, not Liverpool and Bristol only, but several other important commercial ports, from that only kind of attack to which they are liable, the attack of small squadrons for the purpose of levying contributions, but without any large force landed, and that protection can be given by batteries, either of a permanent form or earthworks, for which ample means no doubt can be provided as distinct measures from that which we want in this case. Therefore I say we have determined on following the recommendations of the commissioners and to carry out the defensive arrangements of the points which they have indicated. (Hear, hear.) Now many gentlemen think the sum which is estimated by these commissioners excessive for the purpose. (Hear.) But we can only judge of these things by comparison; and if we find that other countries have spent sums of corresponding amount for similar purposes, wanting them perhaps not so urgently as we do, it may be that the estimate now presented is not out of proportion to the object to be attained. Now, I have inquired what other countries have done these things. I should say, in the first place, that I think that that portion of the estimate of the commissioners which applies to what they call "armaments" and "floating batteries," that is to say, to guns and floating batteries, consists of expenses which would probably come out of the annual votes. In the course of three or four years it is expected that artillery enough will be provided, in the ordinary course of things, for the works proposed; and it is not necessary, therefore, to include those articles in the vote. We are of opinion that, instead of the eleven millions and odd hundred thousand pounds which make the total estimate of the commissioners, £9,000,000 will be sufficient for all the purposes we should require; and it is to be remembered that out of that there is £1,835,000 taken for the purchase of land, land part of which will, no doubt, be required to be covered by works, but considerable portions of which would be available for other purposes—for letting, and would bring in some sort of annual return for the money laid out. That would reduce the actual sum for works to £7,115,000. (Hear.) Now, what has France done in regard to its defences? France, not a country, as I have stated, so likely to be invaded, and, therefore, so urgently requiring such defences as England; France, a country whose only accessible frontier lies in Switzerland on the one side and Belgium on the other, because an attempt upon France from the Alps is now out of the question, and an aggression by Spain from the Pyrenees is what no Frenchman would think it necessary to provide against. France, in the year 1841, in the Assembly, voted £13,255,000 for works, a portion of which, the fortifications of Paris, alone cost £5,600,000 (Hear, hear.) My right hon. friend here (Mr. S. Herbert) suggests that those works were not done by contract to be paid for in the usual way; but the workmen employed were the soldiers, who probably only received the pay due to them in their military capacity. Well, Cherbourg has cost, from first to last, £8,032,000. France now feels that the great improvements in the construction of cannon, and the much greater range thereby given to missiles, has rendered both Cherbourg and Toulon less secure from attack from the sea than they were before, for works are going on at Cherbourg which are included in the £8,000,000. But at Toulon other works are in progress which will cost £475,000. Then with regard to the Netherlands, at the close of the war it was deemed right to improve and extend the works at the fortresses on the frontiers of the Netherlands, now forming part of Belgium, which is likely to be attacked by an enemy coming from the westward. There were spent upon those fortresses, £6,409,000, no land being required to be purchased, and the works already existing, but less to be done upon them, comparatively speaking, than we have to do. (Hear, hear.) Then, how do the Germans get on with regard to those matters? Why, the fortresses of Coblentz, of Ulm, and of Radstadt have cost £3,000,000 sterling. Posen, Konigsburg, and other forts, not yet finished, will cost £2,800,000. The works at Alessandria, in Italy, would cost £7,000,000. Russia has laid out in fortifications £7,255,000, of which £2,000,000 belong to Cronstadt. (Hear, hear.) My hon. and gallant friend the member for Southwark (Sir C. Napier) can tell us how effectually they answer their purpose—(loud laughter)—how effectual those fortifications have proved; so that whereas he destroyed Sweaborg, none of our naval officers, gallant as they were, and strong as were their fleets, approached near enough to Cronstadt to have a chance of a successful attack. (Laughter.) Well, sir, Russia is still active. During the whole of last winter most energetic means were employed to strengthen the fortifications of Cronstadt. Two thousand carts were employed in conveying over the ice immense masses of stone in square cases, 24 feet square, to the extent of 14,000 fathoms, each fathom of 16 tons, to be placed on the ice to sink when the thaw came, and thus render the stone bar more effectual on the northern approach to Cronstadt. (Hear, hear.) I say, then, when every other country is alive to the possibility of attack, and is laying out immense sums in its defence, it really would be criminal in this country to neglect doing something of the same kind, for the purpose of defending those important positions on our coast. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt that if these works are completed, as I trust they will be, in a comparatively short space of time, they will put us in a position of comparative safety. The destinies of nations are in the hands of a higher power; but it is the duty of man to do all that he reasonably can to realise the designs of that power. When these works are finished we may say,

"Beg gracious heaven;
For man, laborious man, has done his part."

(Hear.) We shall have done everything that humanly lies in our power to protect ourselves against invasion. (Hear.) I believe that we should resist any invader who should come upon our shores, that the British nation are, as they always have been, capable of making any exertion that may be required of them. (Hear, hear.) At the beginning of the resumption of the second act of the late war, we had 470,000 volunteers, we have now 130,000, but if there was any imminency of danger, I have no doubt that the number would be manifold greater than it is now. (Hear, hear.) I believe we should show that we have that unconquerable will and courage never to submit or yield, and what is else, not to be overcome. (Cheers.) But with all that, it would be doing injustice to the country, if the Government, having this report before them, knowing our danger and liabilities, and knowing the means to provide against them, failed to call upon the House to give them the means of providing those defences which were considered to be necessary. (Hear, hear.) I do say that any Government would be betraying its duty, would be guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour, and would deserve, I say it in sober sadness and seriousness, the penalty of impeachment if it neglected so to call upon the House of Commons; and that any House of Commons to whom that appeal was made, and who did not respond to the feeling of the country, but turned to it a deaf ear, would not deserve the confidence of the country. (Cheers.) I now beg to submit the terms of the resolution, with which I shall conclude:—"That it is the opinion of this committee that towards providing for the construction of works for the defence of the royal dockyards and arsenal of the ports of Dover and Portsmouth and the creation of a central arsenal, a sum of money not exceeding £2,000,000."—that is the sum set apart for the works of the present year—"shall be charged upon the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom, and that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury be authorised and empowered to raise the said sum by annuities for a term not exceeding 30 years, such annuities to be charged also to the consolidated fund." The course which we propose to take is this—we do not ask the House to vote at once the £9,000,000, which we think necessary for the completion of the works. The works must be necessarily spread over three or four years, and we think that £2,000,000 are as much as can be advantageously expended between the present time and this time twelve months. We have therefore limited the present demand to that amount, reserving it to ourselves, if we should be in office, or to those who may succeed us, to apply to parliament for such successive portions of the £9,000,000 as may be found necessary in the course of each successive year. There will be an account laid before parliament each year of the appropriation of the money so voted. I propose to bring in a bill, which will be an appropriation act, for the purpose, by which the money so raised shall be put into a separate account, to be kept separate from the account of the ordinary revenue of the country; that the money shall be strictly applicable to this purpose, and to no other; and that an annual account shall be laid before parliament for each instalment. (Hear, hear.) I do not pretend to say exactly what may be the annual interest payable on these £9,000,000; that will depend upon the nature of the market. But it happens that there are terminable annuities which were raised for a period of 44 years in the year 1823, which will expire in 1867. They involve an annual payment of £580,000. It is quite clear, whatever may be the rate of interest at which these terminable annuities may be disposed of, that the aggregate charge will fall far short of £580,000, so the only additional charge, beyond that now incurred, which will arise from this measure, will be limited to the period of time between this and the year 1867. In 1867 these terminable annuities will drop in, and from that period to the end of the 30 years the money at present appropriated to the payment of these annuities will in part be chargeable with the interest of the money now raised. I think that the course we have proposed is one which, whilst on the one hand it provides adequately for the defence of the important positions of the country, involves on the other hand as small a charge as possible on the country. The £2,000,000 which we propose to raise in the present year will apply more or less to all the different places which are pointed out in the report of the commissioners. It is obvious that it will not be sufficient to undertake all the works; but as all are not to be undertaken at once, we think that £2,000,000 will be sufficient for the purpose. A schedule will be laid before parliament which will show in what proportion that £2,000,000 will be divided between these different places. I hope the committee will be disposed, notwithstanding the intimation of the hon. member for Birmingham, to agree to this proposition to-night. There will be ample opportunity, on bringing in the bill and on subsequent occasions, for discussing at length the whole matter. The session is now far advanced, and this matter is so important that parliamentary authority should be given to the Government as soon as possible. (Hear, hear.) At the same time we do not wish to deprive any member of the house of a proper opportunity of discussing a measure which naturally calls for discussion, and the importance of which cannot be overrated, but I hope the committee will agree to the resolution this evening. (Loud cheers.)

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

FRANCE.

Paris, Tuesday, July 24.—The "Constitutionnel" of to-day publishes an article, expressing doubts of the exactitude of the news of an armistice having been concluded between the Druses and the Maronites, and hoping that Europe will not thus allow a sponge to be passed over the blood of Christians, and suffer all that has passed to be thus hushed up.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, Tuesday.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William has just been happily delivered of a daughter. Her Royal Highness and Royal infant are both doing well.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna Monday.—The evening edition of the official "Weinar Zeitung" publishes the following telegram, dated Pesth, July 21:—"Last evening a large crowd gathered before the the Zainig Coffee House. After the conclusion of the performance in the Hungarian theatres a man addressed the public in the Hatvaneo Gasse. Several seditious cries were heard. The guard, who interfered, met with strong resistance. Order was restored at midnight. Ten persons of the working class were arrested."

NAPLES.

Naples, Monday, July 23.—Neravo, Dagostin, Nuntziank, Sebre, and Scholetta, have been sent away from Naples. Messina and Syracuse have been evacuated by the Royal troops, who are being transported to Naples in steamers.

MESSAGE FROM VICTOR EMMANUEL TO GARIBALDI.

(From the "Daily News.")

Naples, Sunday Evening.—After a conference with Count Cavour it was resolved this day that the King of Sardinia should send an aide-de-camp, carrying an autograph letter to Garibaldi, requesting him not to attack the Continental possessions of Francis II.

The "Times" confirms the report that Victor Emmanuel has written to Garibaldi, asking him not to attack the Continental portions of the territory of the King of Naples.

SICILY.

Up to the present time the number of volunteers who have gone to Sicily from Northern and Central Italy amounts, in all, to 14,000.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

The *Post* publishes a telegram from Paris, from which the assent of the Porte does not yet appear to have been received to the proposal made by the French Government, with the view of stopping the effusion of blood in Syria.

The *Post*, in a leader, strongly opposes foreign intervention in Syria. A Turkish force of 60,000 men, under the orders of the Minister for Foreign Affairs in person, is already between Beyrout and Damascus. There is no pretence for the intervention of foreign Powers. If we are to have a French military occupation in Syria, why not also, in case of religious quarrels, which are prophetically predicted, may we have a Russian military occupation on the Danube, and an Austrian occupation in Servia or Montenegro? When we come to this it may fairly be asked, why should not Turkey be portioned at once?

The "Independance" reports from Paris, that the French Government will give a high military command in Syria to Abdel Kader, and employ his influence over the Mahomean population in favour of the Christians. For the exertions he made to protect them in the late outbreak, it is stated that he is to receive the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The "Nord" announces that a Conference is to be held forthwith at Paris, to fix the means and objects of the European intervention in Syria.

AMERICA.

Southampton, Tuesday.—The steamship Adriatic en route to Havre, with New York mails and date to the 14th inst., arrived off Hurst Castle Telegraph Station at 8 o'clock a.m.

WORKS FOR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The "Daily News" says, no one could take exception to Lord Palmerston's tone when he touched upon the critical foreign relations of a Constitutional Government.

The "Daily News" describes the reception given to the measure. It was greatly cheered on the Conservative side, and this fact is noted by the "Daily News" as the indication of a deliberate purpose amongst that party to foment discord between France and England.

The "Herald" remarks that the earnestness of Lord Palmerston's tone last night is a pretty good guarantee that the work to be taken in hand will be well done, and that the Government has at last been roused into something like vigilance and solicitude respecting the National Defences.

The "Times" says Lord Palmerston meant nothing more than that, with 600,000 men under arms or on furlough, within sight of our shores, aided by a fleet almost equal to our own, both wholly unnecessary for defence and wielded by the changeable Government of an excitable people, we have to look to ourselves.

The "Star" observes that Lord Palmerston's speech is a manifesto of distrust towards France.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

The affairs of Mr. Gibson, of Godalming, who lately failed in the leather trade, are to be wound up in the Bankruptcy Court. The liabilities are estimated at £150,000, and the assets at about £40,000. It is stated that the principal banks and discount establishments have resolved upon placing the whole of the firms that have recently failed in the leather trade, between whom accommodation transactions can be traced, under the administration of the Bankruptcy law, with the view of having the conduct of the respective individuals submitted to the court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The trial of the schoolmaster Hopley, for the manslaughter of one of his pupils, named Chancellor, took place yesterday. The evidence for the prosecution revealed on the part of Hopley a system of cold-blooded brutality. He was found guilty, and sentenced to 4 years' penal servitude.

David Wemyss Jobson was yesterday committed for trial, on a charge of having published some gross libels on Sir James Ferguson, M.P.

The "Herald," alluding to the cotton market of Liverpool, says that difficulties are already stated to have occurred among some of the smaller firms whose credit is doubtful.

Galway, Tuesday.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steamship Prince Albert, for St. John's and New York, sailed to-day at 2-35, immediately after taking on board United States and Newfoundland mails which arrived at 1-50. She carries 300 steerage and 46 cabin passengers. Wind, north-east, light.

THE CATTLE SHOW AT CORK.

DEPARTURE OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by Admiral the Hon. Edwd. Howard, Mrs. Howard, Capt. Everard, Private Secretary, and Captain William Moore, A.D.C., left the Kingsbridge terminus yesterday at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, by special train, for Cork, to be present at the cattle show to be held in that city on to-morrow. On his Excellency's arrival at the railway terminus he was received by Sir E. M'Donnell, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and the several railway officials. The locomotive was under the superintendence of Mr. Miller, chief engineer, and the general management of the train under that of Mr. Liberry, the efficient traffic manager. Some private parties also procured seats in the train.

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

BAND AT KINGSTOWN.

The Band of the Royal Dragoons will, by permission of Col. Wardlaw, play at Kingstown this day (Wednesday), weather permitting, from three to six o'clock, under direction of Mr. Heidlemann, Bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—

Overture—"Egmont"	Beethoven.
Waltz—"Queen of Harvest"	Tinny.
Selection from "Attilla"	Verdi.
Quadrille—"The Daughter of St. Mark's"	Balfe.
Selection from "Elisir d'Amore"	Donizetti.
Waltz—"The Water Sprite"	Coote.
Duetta—from "Nabuco"	Verdi.
Galop—"The War"	D'Albert.

On and after the first of August, the mail service between England and Ireland will be performed by the new steamers, which have just been built by the City of Dublin Steampacket Company. On that day (Wednesday next), the Ulster will start from Holyhead, and the Leinster from Kingstown, simultaneously. For this purpose the Leinster is expected to arrive at Kingstown on Saturday next, when ample opportunity will be afforded to those who desire to view the vast proportions and symmetrical form of one of the swiftest steamboats that has yet been constructed. The furniture and fittings for the saloons of the four vessels intended for this postal service are all of Irish workmanship, having been manufactured at the establishment of Mr. J. J. Byrne, of 6, Henry-street, Dublin. The various articles are all of a very superior class, and are well adapted for the comfort of the passengers. The cabinet sideboard, for the stewards' use, and fitted up accordingly, is of rosewood, with a gracefully-shaped front, enclosed by four doors, in which looking-glasses are fitted with light carved pillasters between, and a large marble slab on top, fully seven feet long, with a fancy brass gallery round its moulded edge. The chairs and benches are all of beautifully polished mahogany, stuffed in the finest crimson Utrecht velvet. The benches are formed with a leaning back, supported by elaborately-carved scroll ends, with a central self-adjusting movement, that can be used for either side. The chairs for the ladies' saloon are suited for any drawing-room, being of handsomely-shaped and highly-polished walnut, covered in rich green silk brocatelle. The tables for the principal saloon are over 30 feet in length, and are supported by massive frames and carved legs of highly-polished mahogany. The workmanship displayed on the above articles is highly creditable, and exhibits a pleasing illustration of what native talent and industry are capable of accomplishing, when an opportunity is afforded for their development.

YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Phasina, cutter, 33 tons burthen, the property of Edward J. Saunderson, Esq., arrived at Kingstown yesterday.

Royal Hotel, Kingstown.—The following are at present sojourning in the hotel:—Lady Kilmaine, and Hon. the Misses Browne; R. Gordon, Esq., and Mrs. Gordon; Lady Bangor, Major Nugent, and the Misses Nugent; Dr. M'Andrew and lady, 57th Regiment; Miss Grubb and Miss Houghton, Mrs. and Miss Tuam, William Wakefield, Esq., and Mrs. Wakefield; William Ager, Esq., and Mrs. Ager; Mrs. O'Connor, Captain H. Smyth, D. Keatinge, Esq.; G. Blackmore, Esq.; Wm. Blackmore, Esq.; F. T. Tosar, Esq.; T. Barnwell and Miss Barnwell. Departures—Mr. and Mrs. Lemon, Rev. C. W. Lester, Mrs. Lester and family; Col. H. White, M.P., and Mrs. White; Chas. LaTouche, Esq., and Mrs. LaTouche; J. Semple, Esq., and Mrs. Semple; John Baines, Esq., and Mrs. Baines; Captain Morris, R.N.; Charles Lester Trench, Esq., 34th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh, Thomas Perry, Esq.; J. Jackson, Esq., and Mrs. Jackson.

SPORTING.

DOWN ROYAL CORPORATION RACES—July 24.

Marquis of Downshire, Governor; James F. Knaresboro, Registrar.

The first day of this northern gathering came off yesterday. The attendance was middling, and the sport pretty fair. Great excitement as to the result of the race for the Queen's Plate, which Druid won cleverly, beating Duneany, upon whom 6 to 4 was laid, by a neck.

The North of Ireland Produce Stakes was an easy win for Pancake.

The following is a return of the running:—

Belfast Handicap—5 sovs. each, 2 sovs. ft. 40 added. One mile and-a-half.

Mr. James' Frank, 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. (Lynch) ... 1
Mr. T. Harrison's Marquis, 6st 12lb (Moran) ... 2

Not placed—Lady Abbess, 7st 2lb (Miller); Hawthorn, 7st 2lb (Brennan); Ulsterman, 6st 12lb (D. Wynne); Warsaw, 6st 8lb (Taylor).

Betting 2 to 1 each agst Warsaw and Ulsterman; 3 to 1 against Frank.

Ulsterman made the running to the distance, when Frank came away, and won by a length and a half.

Her Majesty's Plate—3 yrs, 6st 7lb; 4 yrs, 8st 3lb; 5 yrs, 8st 12lb; 6 yrs and aged, 9st 3lb. 3 miles.

Mr Longfield's Druid, by Mountain Deer, 3 yrs (Moran) ... 1
Captain Gay's Duneany, 5 yrs (Withington) ... 2
Captain Verner's Martello, 4 yrs (Wilberforce) ... 0

Betting—6 to 4 on Duneany, 2 to 1 against Druid.

Martello made the running, the first round, at the far side; on the second round, Martillo and Druid raced together, but the former soon retired, and Duneany went to the fore, but could not quite get up, and was beaten by the young 'un by half a length.

The North of Ireland Produce Stakes—13 sovs each, 100 added for two year old colts, 8st 7lb; f and g, 8st 2lb. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr G J Winder's Pancake, by Sugar Plum (Withington) ... 1
Lord Lurgan's Mountainstown (Murphy) ... 2
Mr S Marland's Nancy (Lynch) ... 0
Mr W Byrne's Maggie Lyle (Moran) ... 0
Captain Jones' Little Bob (Dunne) ... 0

Betting—6 to 4 agst Pancake; 2 to 1 agst Mountainstown and Little Cob. Won by two lengths.

An objection was lodged that the horses in this race had been started at the mile post and not at the three quarter mile post; it was not decided when we left. After investigation they ran the proper course.

FOURTH RACE.

Scramble Stakes of 5 sovs each, 20 added—One mile.

Captain Verner's ch f Miss Harriet, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb ... 1
Mr. Flood's br f May Queen, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ... 2

Won by a length.

CARLOW REGATTA—July 24.

Hon. Secretary—H. Doyle, Esq.

There was a great crowd assembled yesterday on the banks of the river Barrow to witness the different contests for the Carlow Challenge Cup, the County Stakes, and Acton Challenge Cup. For once the weather was propitious, and the Carlow lads and lassies enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. The band of the Carlow Militia were present. The subjoined is a return of the sport:—

FIRST RACE.

The Carlow Challenge Cup—Open to pair-oared boats, the property of, and to be rowed by, persons residing within twelve miles of the borough of Carlow. Second boat, £1. Entrance, 10s.

Mr. Foley's Shamrock ... 1
Mr. Bolger's Gipsy ... 2

Won by three or four lengths.

SECOND RACE.

The County Stakes—Open to pair-oared boats, banked, not less than three feet eight inches beam, the property of, and to be rowed by, persons residing in the county or borough of Carlow. First boat, £5; second, £1. Entrance, 5s. Tie race.

Mr. Lacey's Lurline ... 1
Mr. Gall's Maid of the Mill (late Black Bess) ... 2
Mr. Whelan's Blue Bells ... 1
Mr. Keating's Corsair ... 3

DECIDING TIES.

Mr. Lacey's Lurline ... 1
Mr. Whelan's Blue Bells ... 2

THIRD RACE.

The Acton Challenge Cup, with 5 sovs added—Open to pair-oared boats, the property of, and to be rowed by, persons residing in the borough of Carlow. Second boat, £1. Entrance, 5s.

Mr. Foley's Shamrock ... 1
Mr. Bolger's Gipsey ... 2
Mr. Gall's Venus ... 3

Won by two lengths.

The polling race was won by Mr. G. Ward's Sally.

The Ladies' Purse and First and Second-class Consolation Stakes did not come off.

Cricket—All Ireland Eleven.—For a number of years past the Clydesdale Cricket Club have had an annual match with either the All England or United All England Elevens. This season, however, it appears that the Clydesdales have found opponents willing to cross the Irish Channel to contend with them in this friendly and exciting game. The majority of our townsmen will no doubt wish that the club connected with the city of Glasgow should be successful; and as there are many of them who have ties binding them to the sister island, the progress of the match will be anxiously observed by great numbers. In the periodicals mainly devoted to the chronicling of sports, the results of most astonishing cricketing have been lately published, and on no previous years have such brilliant and closely-contested games been played. The strength of the All Ireland Eleven, from the well-known ability of Messrs. Lawrence and Doyle, the celebrated professionals, is a matter of certainty, the former having on two previous All England matches on the Clydesdale ground shown that he was a cricketer among the first of the foremost rank. Doyle, though he never handled the willow in Scotland, is justly entitled to the opinion expressed of him, that he is a man whom amateurs would do well to be aware of. As an inducement to the ladies honouring the match with their presence, and giving additional pleasure to all visitors, the club, from the kindness of Colonel Monckton and the other officers of the West York Rifles, have been favoured with the services of the fine band of their regiment.

BIRTH.

Graves—July 20, at Rosbercon Castle, New Ross, the wife of A. R. Graves, Esq., of a son.

Admiralty Contracts.—The Admiralty will receive tenders on the 2nd of August, for the supply of 100,000 lbs. of tea, 800 qrs. of split peas, 300 qrs. of cocoa, 200 tons of soap, 50 tons of tobacco, and 20,000 gallons of vinegar.

How to Cure Monomania.—A painful case was the other day submitted to the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Rochefort:—A Spaniard, represented to be of excellent family, and possessed of a good income, named De la, B——, was accused of stealing a silver spoon and fork from the table d'hote of the Hotel du Bacha, in that town. The robbery was clearly proved, and the man himself admitted the fact. Moreover, various articles of plate, which also turned out to have been stolen, were found in his trunks. But his advocate contended that he ought not to be condemned, inasmuch as he had committed the robbery under the influence of monomania, which he could not resist. In proof of this, the learned gentleman stated that in Spain, for numerous robberies of the like kind, he had been condemned altogether to not fewer than 32 years' imprisonment; but, in consideration of his mental infirmity, had been pardoned by the Crown. He stated, too, that though unable to abstain from stealing, the prisoner never sold the articles abstracted, but kept them for a time, and then sent them back, carriage paid, to the owners. As a further proof that the unfortunate man was not a thief, but a monomaniac, the counsel mentioned that when he came into France he was charged by a friend to remit 11,000f. to a banker at Marseilles, and that he executed the mission with the strictest fidelity, but could not resist stealing a silver fork at a table d'hote! Notwithstanding all this, the tribunal held that the monomania was not sufficiently proved, and condemned the prisoner to five years' imprisonment.

LITERATURE.

Beautes de la Poesie Anglaise. Par le Chevalier De Chatelain. Londres: Rolandi.

The work of translation is going on all round us; and while adventurous writers are engaged on every side in the cultivation of the ideal and the prophetic, we find a few who apply themselves to the matter-of-fact task of investing the thoughts and fancies of dead and living authors with the easy robe of their familiar tongue. But, while much has already been accomplished, and many treasures, hitherto concealed, have been brought before us, we are happy the supply is as abundant still, and that, although vast and voluminous" as have been the harvests, the field is as rich as ever with offerings deserving our attention and interest. We need no fairer illustration of the fact than the work before us. It was our intention, long ere this, to have directed public notice to it through these columns, but the limits of space prevented the performance of so agreeable a duty until the present. We would have thought the reputation the Chevalier de Chatelain has so worthily earned amongst his own countrymen a sufficient guarantee of the merit which characterises his last undertaking; but we fear, however eagerly it may be sought for there, that, in the country he has chosen for its publication the worth and talent of his labour may not be fully estimated. That he has found much in the writings of our people to claim his regard and respect, and that in rendering some of their best pieces into classical and graceful French poetry, he has lost none of their beauties, finish, or refinement, is but to pronounce a temperate verdict upon the results of an industry deserving the highest commendation. We are proud of this contribution to our libraries. In two large volumes, each containing about 400 pages, the master-pieces of our English poetry ("Beautés de la Poesie Anglaise") are translated with an accuracy and boldness which contrast pleasingly with the works of many other authors in the same line. Some idea may be formed of his industry from the Chevalier's own remarks in his preface:—"J'ai traduit, depuis dix ans, quelque chose comme 2,000 poemes Anglais, Ecossais, Irlandais, &c." "J'a en portefeuille, non publics, quelque chose comme 1,600 poemes." Speaking of the present work, he says:—"Sur ce nombre J'en livre oujourd 'hui a la publicite, la bagatelle de 400 environ." His selection has been, not of those poems which he recognised as the finest writings ("les plus beaux ecrits"), but of such as, from their length, allowed their insertion *in extenso* in his volumes, and yet contained merit of a high order, and embodied the characteristic style of his author. We have translations from Addison, Spencer, Pope, Young, Bacon, Dryden, Chaucer, Coleridge, Akenside, Milton, Raleigh, Shakspeer, Shelly, Southey, Burns, Byron, Campbell, Goldsmith, Hemans (Mrs.), Hood, Longfellow, Poe (Edgar A.), Scott, Cornwall (Barry), Dickens, Mackay, Russell (Lord J.), Tennyson, Moore, MacCarthy (D. F.), Elrington (S. N.), Lover (Samuel), Ferguson (Samuel), and many others of less note. The poems of these various writers have been rendered into admirable French verse; although, in more instances than one, their effect is marred by their not being preserved in the original metre. The result of this neglect—if such it may be called—is very striking in the strange poem of "The Raven," by Edgar Allen Poe (who, by the way, is not an English poet), the metre of which is an inseparable feature in its character. The solemn verse of the original has been changed to:—

> "Un soir vers la triste minuit,
> Que tout absorbe dans la nuit,
> Ma tete tombait affaissee
> Sur une legende passee" &c.

The translations of "Ariel's" songs, and the same writer's "Youth and Age," are excellent; while the difficult subject of "A man's a man for a' that," from the pen of Burns, has (to use words already applied to it) "the air of a song of Beranger in its new dress." Byron's "Adieu to Newstead Abbey," and "The Destruction of Sennacherib," which might read in any tongue, have been delivered into their new existence with delicacy and skill. A fragment from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," Dickens' "Ivy Green," Lord J. Russell's "Bee and the Fly," Hood's "Song of the Shirt," Longfellow's "Nuremberg," Tennyson's "Brook" and "Love and Death," Moore's "Magic Mirror" and "The Turf shall be my fragrant shrine," MacCarthy's "Seasons of the Heart," Elrington's "Burning Blast of Araby," Lover's "Four-leaved Shamrock," and "Mother, he's going away," and Ferguson's "Forging of the Anchor," have all been beautifully translated, and prove that there are few niceties, or elegancies in our language with which the Chevalier has not made himself thoroughly acquainted. The "Burning Blast of Araby," of which we have made mention, is, in its altered garb, as worthy the pen of its talented composer as in the sweet language with which it was originally invested. We let our readers judge for themselves from an extract:—

> "C'est l' heure de minuit, l'immence Cara ane
> Dans le morne désert fait halte.—Tout est ceuil,
> Point d'arbres, point de fleurs, pas la moindre cabane,
> Mais du sable pour lit, et souvent pour linceuil.
> Tandis que sur le camp veille la sentinelle,
> Avec ses deux enfants endormis a sa voix
> Dort une pauvre mere,—un soldat non loin d'elle
> Tient en mains son coursier,—un pelerin sa croix."
> Soudain ces cris: 'voila le Simoun! . . il approche!
> Debout! vite debout! . . . Son poison nebuleux
> Il s'infiltre, il s'etend—Debout! la mort est proche!'
> Et chacun s'est leve:—'Vite fermez les yeux,
> A terre couchez vous, . Il balaye l'espace!'
> Dit la voix du Veilleur. Alors dans leurs manteaux
> S'enfoncent ces trembleurs; le rouge simoun passe
> Comme une mer de feu qui roule au loin ses eaux."

We would gladly make other extracts, but one is sufficient to show the character of the work. We wish the Chevalier every success in his laudable undertaking to present to his country the beauties of our English poetry; to preserve in another tongue those anonymous writings neglected in their own; and to pay a tribute to the genius that found little respect amongst friends, but left much behind that has deserved the admiration and applause of the stranger.

THE TURN-OUT AT BONMAHON.

A detachment of the 68th Regiment, consisting of five officers and eighty men, has been sent from Fermoy to Dungarvan, to be in readiness in case their services were required. The committee of the directors which came down to investigate the cause of the turn-out ascertained that a portion of the men were willing to go to work, and they were disposed from humane motives to allow them to do so, but it appeared that the other men would not permit them to do so, and the committee communicated to the managers at Bonmahon their decision that the working of the mines were indefinitely suspended. This information was sent by a mounted policeman on Friday, and he had orders to strengthen the guards at the several posts, as it was apprehended that the announcement of this decision would produce riot, and an additional body of police was therefore forwarded to Bonmahon. The workpeople continued quiet, and the presence of the police has effectually checked any breach of the peace.

It was apprehended that the loss of wages on Saturday, and consequent want of food, would produce some disturbance, but the latest accounts represent all as being quiet. We believe it is the determination of the directors not to take back the ringleaders in this turn-out, on any terms. As usual in such cases, the innocent are punished with the guilty; but it seems impossible to discriminate. The effect of the turn-out must be soon very painfully felt by those who are idle. The loss of wages, and consequent loss of food, fall on the poorer portion of those employed and on their families; and we greatly regret this most unfortunate occurrence, as it brings misery and distress on so many homes, and prevents the pursuit of that employment from which they derived their comforts.

We should be glad if the magistrates and clergy of the district would endeavour to induce the misguided workpeople to consent to go to work; and we doubt not that the directors, whose patriotism and kindly feeling is undoubted, would rescind the order for the suspension of the works, and allow the labourers and others to resume their employment.

SIGNAL SUCCESS OF THE BLAKELEY GUN—EXTRAORDINARY RIFLED CANNON RANGE.

We (*Belfast News-Letter*) publish with great gratification the subjoined from our Liverpool correspondent. Captain Blakeley has had a noble triumph, and the Armstrong or Whitworth cannon must yield the palm to that of our distinguished countryman. How can the Government any longer ignore Captain Blakeley's pre-eminent claims and invaluable services? The facts stated beneath are really extraordinary:—

"Liverpool, July 21.

"Captain Blakeley, yesterday, fired another of his now well-known cannon, on the shore near Crosby, in the presence of Captains Egerton and Luckraft, of the Royal Navy; Captain Tigeard, of the French Navy; Col. Filipi, of the Austrian Marine Artillery; Captain Schwarg, of the Russian Navy, and several other persons. The practice was successful beyond all precedent, no shot deviating two yards from the line of fire, although several were fired to a distance of nearly two miles. A range of upwards of 3,300 yards was attained with an elevation of only 7 degs., and one of 2,700 yards with 5 degs. Justly to estimate the importance of this, we must remember that Mr. Whitworth, with an 80-pound solid shot, fired from an 84 cwt. gun, value £1,000, only gets a range of 2,550 yards with 5 degs. elevation; whereas Capt. Blakeley's projectiles were hollow shells (Mr. Britten's), weighing only 64 pounds, and they were fired from a gun which cost only £250, and weighs only 60 cwt. All present seemed to think Capt. Blakeley's system nearly perfect.

"An agent of Mr. Whitworth having, on a former occasion, expressed a doubt of the results obtained by Captain Blakeley, the gun was laid on this occasion by that officer himself, and each person present was requested to verify the angle. Charts of the coast were exhibited, and the bearings of the target and cannon from different fixed points; and, to make 'assurance doubly sure,' the distance from the gun to the farthest range was measured with a chain in the presence of several witnesses."

South Dublin Penny Bank, Weavers' Hall, Coombe.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 23rd of July, 1860:—Number of depositors, 251; amount lodged, £13 9s. 8d.; new accounts opened, 31; number of withdrawals, 40; amounts withdrawn, £13 9s. 2d.; total number of depositors to this date, 1,489; total amounts lodged, £422 15s. 6d.

Cork and Bandon Railway Company.—Return of traffic for the week ending 21st day of July, 1860:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £219 8s 9d; merchandise, cattle, &c., £126 13s 0d; total, £346 1s 9d. Traffic for corresponding week last year:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £244 2s 10d merchandise, cattle, &c., £75 13s 1d; total, £319 15s 11d.

Dublin Literary Union.—The usual weekly meeting of this society will be held in the schoolroom, 6½, Whitefriar-street, on this (Wednesday) evening, at eight o'clock, when several members will give recitations from standard works. Visitors, especially young men, are invited to attend.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Sunday Evening.—Syria is completely in the ascendant here—all parties seek to make capital of this massacre. Saint Marc Girardin, in *Les Debats* glorifies M. Thiers for his Oriental policy of 1840, which brought France within the verge of war with England and the Allied Continental Powers. *La Patrie*, on the part of the Imperial Government, hints that the Sultan's telegram was dictated by Sir Henry Bulwer, and was meant to deter French intervention, from English jealousy. It is alleged that the Druses are egged on by British intrigue, while on the other side French agency among the Maronites is asserted to have originated the feud. Any row in the East is nuts to Russia, as it corroborates the Muscovite theory about the utter imbecility of Turkeydom, and three eagles of Paris, Vienna, and Petersburg, flap their wings already over the carrion of Islam. The Prussian bird of prey is not in a position to share in the frays, and in that quarter, at least, unselfish policy may be looked for. But in this capital, where we have a *Rue du Mont Thabor* and the historic paintings of Napoleon I. at Jaffa, and monthly excursion trips to Jerusalem from Marseilles, nothing is more popular than an invasion of Palestine to the tune of "Partant pour la Syrie."

Austria has sent her only available frigate, the Radetzki, to the coast, the name of which war-ship is enough to provoke a broadside from any squadron of King Victor Emmanuel that may join the fleet in those waters.

The telegraph will inform you that a cry of "Viva Maria Theresa" was uttered at Naples by some of the household troops, it being obvious that none but Bavarians or Austrian recruits could indulge in such provocative folly. It sets folks here a thinking how at Versailles, on the eve of the first downfall of the Bourbon monarchy, the regiment Royal Allemand had the imprudence to put forward the name of Maria Antoinette, who, justly or otherwise, was held to be the bane and ruin of the kingdom.

Garibaldi is, to all appearance, besieging Messina, but those who know him say that his descent on the mainland is only masked by such sham proceeding. The negociations between the Court still at Naples and Cavour's Cabinet are a still greater sham. A fact is, however, of value, and it is a fact that 400 of the men who landed in Sicily have had the energy and perseverance to raise and float (13th July) the Lombardo steamer sunk in the port of Marsalla, and that another service may be now rendered in a renewed and similar expedition by the same gallant craft.

BELGIUM.

On Saturday, the 29th anniversary of the King's accession, great public rejoicings took place at Brussels. There was a review of the civic guard and the army, and addresses were presented to the King by the chamber, the senate, and the provincial councils. His Majesty replied as follows:—

Gentlemen,—There cannot be a finer sight than the unanimity of a people forgetting all distinctions in love for their country. That sight you afford me to-day, and I am deeply moved by it. For a nationality to be solidly established it must answer not merely the interests, but the sentiments also and the habits of a nation, and offer it political and social elements which have always been the objects of its wishes. An impartial examination of the state of the country will prove that it has obtained what it had so long desired. It has liberty with public order, security with the strictest legality; it has made the most remarkable progress in the sciences, the arts, and industry, and at the same time its wealth, so admirably developed, is for the first time exclusively reserved for its children.

History shows us that our beautiful provinces have often been the cause of great wars; more than any other part of Europe they have been watered by the blood of nations, without having their political position definitely decided. In face of these difficulties incessantly recuring, Europe thought that by confiding your existence to yourselves that so long-needed end would be achieved. You have, to your great honour, solved that question; the task which Europe confided to you has been acomplished. You are accordingly on the best terms with all Powers, and enjoy the most friendly relations with your neighbours. Strong in these honourable results of our independent existence, let us hope that Divine Providence will continue its protection to us, and let us never forget the motto the country has adopted, "Union is strength."

His Majesty's speech was received with enthusiastic cheering, prolonged for several minutes. In the evening the King was present at a banquet given by the Provincial Councillors, and spoke as follows:—

I thank the provincial councils for their patriotic address of this morning, and the splendid hospitality they offer me this evening. I thank them on behalf of my children, as well as myself.

When a country, by its patriotism, has conducted itself with such wisdom through such difficulties and trials, its future is certain. Let me hope that those former years will remain engraved on your memory as they will eternally on mine.

At night Brussels was brilliantly illuminated, and a vast crowd assembled by torchlight in front of the Palace, playing and singing the national airs, and cheering with the greatest enthusiasm.

THE SICILIAN QUESTION.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

The dissension, avowed on both sides, between General Garibaldi and those who represent Piedmontese policy in Palermo, will in all likelihood come to a head with the complete triumph of the popular cause in Sicily. The King of Naples, if we may believe trustworthy telegrams from various and independent sources, has ordered the complete evacuation of the island by the Royal troops. The task of the liberation of Sicily is thus entirely finished. The great Italian soldier, who, without any recognised flag, and almost disavowed by the only really Italian government of the Peninsula—his very birthplace ceded to a foreign ruler—landed a few months ago in Marsala with a handful of troops that might have been stopped by any war vessel in the Neapolitan service—is now undisputed lord of the whole island of Sicily, and has actually added two millions to that population of free Italians gathering so rapidly around the throne of King Victor Emannuel. But even before this victory was complete it is evident that differences of opinion—perfectly honest on both sides—arose in Palermo as to how the victory was to be used.

Signor La Farina represented at Palermo the Piedmontese policy, if not indeed indirectly the Piedmontese Cabinet himself. Piedmont, while still looking forward, no doubt, as hopefully as Garibaldi himself to one Italy—the old dream of the nation—is more conscious of the difficulties which diplomacy is sure to raise, and, following up her old tactics, would eat the Italian cheese bit by bit. All her aggrandisements have proceeded by little and little—Lombardy, by aid of France, possibly the largest acquisition made at one time. It is also characteristic of a settled Government, having responsibilities before Europe, that the Piedmontese statesmen put forth no programme of future annexations; they accept what comes to their net to-day, without proclaiming their intent to go fishing again to-morrow. Garibaldi, on the other hand, a soldier, and, above all, an Italian, who knows no distinction of province, in achieving the liberation of Sicily, makes open and avowed plans for the future. To revolutionise Naples, to liberate the Roman States, to chase the Austrians from their strong corner in the North, are all within his open schemes, and as Italians from the mainland have helped the Sicilians to freedom, he seems to expect the Sicilians to return the favour and help the still unliberated parts of the Peninsula to the same boon. Gatibaldi's first Ministry at Palermo was composed of men representing this idea: foremost amongst them Signor Crispi, a tried Sicilian patriot, who shared the first perils of the expedition at a time when La Farina and the Ministerial party in Turin considered the undertaking hopeless. At a later period Garibaldi dismissed the Crispi Ministry, yielding to the wishes of a popular deputation of influential Sicilians, and the new Ministry were understood to favour "immediate annexation." This, of course, was the policy recommended by the friends of Count Cavour. It presented many advantages. The Government would be thenceforth administered under the name of Victor Emmanuel; it would probably soon receive the open support, moral and material, of Piedmont itself; and, whatever might be the course of events in Naples—success of the revolution, renewed slavery, or as a compromise the King accepted with a constitution—the liberation of Sicily would be accomplished by its forming part of the free Italy under the rule of the only Italian King. To this programme of immediate annexation Garibaldi was, and no doubt remains, opposed. He naturally fears that with a Constitution in full "play," if not at work, at Naples and Sicily actually free, the career of the revolution will receive a sudden check, and that above all the Sicilians, themselves, will lend no aid to the national cause. There seems no doubt that the islanders are less Italian than Garibaldi and his followers; they were neither so ready to liberate themselves, nor so ready to liberate others. The *Economist* denounces "the selfish desire of the Sicilians for separate and immediate annexation;" but there are some excuses. The old feuds between Naples and Sicily are not yet dead; the Neapolitans never yet helped any Sicilian insurrection; and in 1848 the Neapolitan Liberal Parliament—afterwards so miserably betrayed—was as anxious as Ferdinand himself to subdue the Sicilians, then clamorous for independence. Besides, without being very selfish, the Sicilians may not unreasonably object to a delay by which the realisation of their entrance into the Italian unity represented at Turin is put off until Naples, Rome, and Venice are free. Independently of the objection in principle, Garibaldi has a very practical ground for refusing immediate annexation. Sicily annexed is Sicily under Count Cavour, with its resources in men, money, and *materiel* under men, not like Garibaldi himself, free to act for Italy, but bound by obvious responsibilities and restrictions, to say nothing of responsibilities and restrictions yet undisclosed. Sicily under General Garibaldi can make war against the King of Naples; Sicily under Count Cavour cannot make war upon a Sovereign without that open declaration of war from which a much bolder man than Count Cavour might reasonably shrink.

We have simply stated the case on both sides. England fortunately is free from jealousies or anxieties. English statesmen and English journalists may fairly consider one course the more prudent and practicable, and the other the more thoroughly chivalrous and Italian. But England is committed to no pet plan. She desires to see the Italians prosperous and free and whether any part of the nation accepts the old rulers with new guarantees, or insists on their entire expulsion, she can readily accept either result, interested only in seeing that the people themselves are allowed full freedom of choice.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Copy of Minute by the Defence Committee, relative to the Report of the Royal Commissioners for National Defence:—

Horse Guards, 9th April, 1860.

The defence committee have, at successive meetings, had under consideration the very able and valuable report of the Royal Commissioners on National Defence, submitted to them by the Secretary of State for War. They have had the advantage of the presence at their deliberations of Major-General Sir Harry Jones, the President of the Royal Commission, who is also a member of this committee, and have further been assisted by their secretary, Major Jervois, who has acted as secretary to that commission. These officers, though taking no part in this report, have been enabled to enter fully into details with reference to the report under consideration, and their presence has given rise to valuable and interesting discussion and elucidation.

The committee accept the arguments of the Commissioners in favour of fortifications for the defence of the arsenals and dockyards of the kingdom, which arguments the committee consider to be most convincing and conclusive.

Persuaded that it is for the true interests of this country to check the alarms, caused by fear of invasion, which from time to time take possession of the public mind, and that this can only be effected by placing the defences of the kingdom upon such a footing as to give security from attack, the committee have great satisfaction in giving a hearty support to the projects of the Commissioners, and in bearing their unanimous testimony to the ability and scientific knowledge displayed in the consideration of the various measures suggested by them for the defence of the dockyards and arsenals, both by sea and land. Though possessing a general knowledge of most of the localities, the committee have not, like the Commissioners, had the advantage of a minute reconnoissance of the ground in the neighbourhood of those places; they, therefore, do not enter into the reasons, so clearly given by the Commissioners, for recommending each project in detail, but content themselves with an expression of their general approval of the proposed works of defence, which, on the whole, they do not consider to be more than sufficient for the objects to be attained.

With respect to the garrisons for the works, it appears to the committee that when the extent of the defences already constructed and in progress, as well as of those now proposed, and the number of guns to be placed in battery, are taken into consideration, the number of men assigned by the Commissioners, as the full complement required for the fortifications, is certainly not over-estimated.

Thus, the committee concur with the Royal Commission to the full extent of their propositions, both as regards works, and the number of men necessary to garrison them; but they are of opinion, that of the whole force required, a larger proportion of the well-trained troops of the regular army will be necessary than appears to be contemplated by the Commissioners. Believing that the report of the Royal Commission will tend to create an impression that the defence of the dockyards, when fortified, will be provided for to so great an extent by the irregular forces, that the standing army will not be trenched upon to a degree worthy of mention, the committee consider it their duty to express their opinion, that, in order to inspire that confidence which is necessary in the defence of such important works, the proportion of regular troops will be so considerable, that it must be taken into account. Certainly, a large proportion of well-trained artillerymen will be essential, more especially on those sea batteries which are intended to oppose ships, a service requiring that the guns should be worked with great rapidity and accuracy.

It being, therefore, the opinion of the committee, that a considerable proportion of regular troops should be allotted to the defence of the fortifications in the event of a war, it is their duty to state, that this portion cannot be supplied from a regular army of the present strength; an increase to it would, therefore, then, become necessary to afford the numbers requisite for the defence of the kingdom at large, including the defensive works. It is not, however, submitted, that such an increase would be consequent upon the construction of the works now under consideration; on the contrary, it would be required to a very much greater extent if these works were not carried into execution; and it is essential, in order to complete the defensive system of the country.

Measures are being taken to increase the channel fleet, and the public mind is satisfied that this, the first line of defence, is being put into an efficient state; and, doubtless, it will be equally satisfied that the fortifications proposed by the commissioners will, if efficiently garrisoned, place the arsenals and dockyards beyond the reach of sudden destruction by a hostile force, either by land or sea. Further, if the regular force of the country were brought up to the required strength, a like confidence would be felt in our ability to meet an enemy who may have succeeded in effecting a landing in force upon our shores.

Seeing the altered circumstances produced by the introduction of steam, which has necessitated a larger military organisation than has hitherto existed in this country, the committee consider that they would be shrinking from their duty, if they did not bring forward on the present occasion their opinion as to the insufficiency of the present strength of the regular army, and they trust that it will be admitted to be wise and prudent to place it on scale corresponding to that of the other branches of defence; for it can never be forgotten that, however essential and valuable the militia and volunteers may be, they can only be treated as reserves and auxiliaries to meet great emergencies which may arise.

The committee cannot conclude these observations without drawing attention to a subject which was not included in the instructions of the commissioners. They advert to the possession of the Channel Islands, and the seas surrounding them, as a naval station, which they consider to be so material to the command of the British Channel, as to form an important element in any general system of defence for the United Kingdom.

They would further urge the absolute necessity for the establishment of one or more central depots, as alluded to in paragraph 157, page 52 of the Report, which are, in their opinion, essential for the security of the vast amount of military stores and material now concentrated at Woolwich.

George; R. S. Dundas, Vice-Admiral; Richard Airey, Q.M. General; J. Bloomfield, Major-General; Charles Bingham, D.A.G., Royal Artillery; J. W. Gordon, Colonel D.A.G., R.E.

Having signed the Minute of the Defence Committee on the general acceptance of the Report of the Royal Commissioners on National Defences, we feel it our duty, with the consent of his Royal Highness, the President, and the other members of the committee, to record our dissent from the opinion expressed in paragraph 38 of that report, that previously untrained men can be taught the ordinary duties required for the service of heavy artillery in about a month.

J. Bloomfield, Major-General,
Inspector General of Artillery.
Chas. Bingham,
D.A.G., Royal Artillery.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

KILDARE—Naas, Monday, July 23.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

RECORD COURT.

(Before Lord Chief Justice Lefroy.)

Cross v. Tobin.

This was an action on a warranty given with a horse purchased by the plaintiff from the defendant. The horse had been purchased for £50, and resold for £18, and the plaintiff sought to recover the difference, £32, on a warranty which, he alleged, was given with the horse, that he was perfectly sound, and that his sire was a celebrated horse, "Boy in the Morning." The defence relied on was, that the document produced as a warranty never was given as such; that it had been merely a description of the horse's breeding; and that the name of the defendant, on the back of the alleged warranty, had been written by defendant's brother, merely as giving his name and address. It was further alleged for the defendant that some words importing a warranty had been added to the document in question; that no warranty had been given with the horse; that the defendant had requested the seller to take the opinion of a veterinary surgeon at the time of the purchase; and that the plaintiff, not having done so, had no right to turn round on him and allege the horse was unsound.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and costs.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Battersby, Q.C.; Mr. J. A. Curran, and Mr. Byrne.

For defendant—Mr. Ball, Q.C., and Mr. Palles.

Tuesday, July 24.

Campbell v. Hartford.

This was an action by a stonecutter, against a builder and contractor, to recover the value of a quantity of cut stone, delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant.

The defendant alleged that the stones were not properly cut, and that there was such a delay by the plaintiff in fulfilling his contract that the value of the stones supplied could not be recovered, and £5 was paid into court as the value of the stones actually supplied according to contract.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £57, in addition to the money paid into court.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Curran and Mr. Byrne.

Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Ball, Q.C.; and Mr. Kelly.

Ouster v. Neilan.

This was an action to recover £179, the amount of a bill of exchange drawn by the defendant and endorsed by the plaintiff. The defendant pleaded that the bill had been accepted by him for the accommodation of the drawer, and that the plaintiff took it up with a knowledge of this fact and gave it to the drawer. It was further alleged that the bill had been settled for and discharged, by the drawer settling for the amount with the acceptor. The jury found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs.

Judge Keogh sat in the Crown Court for the trial of records, of which a note will appear in to-morrow's paper.

FERMANAGH—Enniskillen, Monday, July 23.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

The presentments having been disposed of, the criminal business was proceeded with.

ROBBERY.

William Quinn, formerly a porter in the employment of the Dundalk, Derry, and Enniskillen Railway Company, was indicted for, on the 16th of June last, having in his possession three railway tickets, a number of keys, and other articles, belonging to the said company.

The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Major and Johnstone, advised by Messrs. Macrory, Boyd, and Macrory.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Dowse, advised by Mr. Graham.

It appeared from the evidence that in consequence of a £10 note being stolen from the Enniskillen station, the prisoner was searched, when the articles mentioned were found in his possession, and identified as belonging to the company.

The Chief Justice, in charging the jury, observed that the circumstance deserving most attention from the jury was the finding of the railway ticket, in the prisoner's possession.

The prisoner, who received a good character, was acquited by the jury.

The court rose after hearing a road traverse.

Tuesday, July 24.

Chief Justice Monahan entered the Crown Court to-day, at o'clock, when the criminal business was proceeded with.

CONCEALING BIRTH.

Bridget Flanagan was convicted of this offence, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two months from date of committal.

Bridget O'Neill was indicted for a similar offence, but the evidence being quite inconclusive against the prisoner, she was ordered by the court to be discharged.

ASSAULT AND RESCUE.

Henry, Robert, and Mary Anne Elliot, and Margaret Buchanan, were charged with assaulting George Porter and Andrew Noble, while executing two civil bill decrees against the Elliots. The prisoners were acquitted, though the case was fully sustained by the evidence.

The Judge expressed some surprise, and ordered the prisoners to be discharged, after receiving a caution.

Felix Monahan was indicted for obtaining £10 from the Lowtherstown Loan Fund, under false pretences. It appeared that the prisoner's wife, under her maiden name, had obtained the money, he acting as one of the securities. On the matter being discovered, the prisoner had given Mr. Darcy, the treasurer, security for the repayment of the loan; but the latter, as a magistrate, thought it his duty to send the prisoner for trial.

The jury found the prisoner guilty; to be imprisoned for six months, and kept to hard labour.

This terminated the business in the Crown Court.

RECORD COURT.

Tuesday, July 24.—Mr. Baron Hughes has been occupied, yesterday and to-day, in the Record Court, hearing appeals. There were no records for trial.

AMTRIM—Belfast, July 24.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

(Before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.)

Flack v. Waterson.

This was an action against an attorney, for money had and received for plaintiff's use. The defence was, that the money so received was for work and labour done, and that the sum of £53 was paid to the defendant for a bill of costs.

Mr. Lowry, Q.C., stated the case. The plaintiff was a prisoner in the Belfast jail, under the Insolvent Act. A sum of money, amounting to £150, had been lodged with a trustee for plaintiff's benefit. The defendant heard of this, called on the defendant; got him to execute an assignment to him of a certain legacy, and wrote to the defendant demanding payment of the £150. Before it was paid, however, which was in about a fortnight, a cause petition had been prepared. On the plaintiff being paid the balance, after deducting £51 10s for Waterson's costs, and £12 to a man practising as an attorney, named Hamilton, who had means of getting Waterson employed in the case. The bill of costs had been read over to the plaintiff, but he had not received a copy of it, and being an illiterate man, it was urged that he could not be considered to have assented to the charges, some of which appeared exorbitant.

Mr. Joy, Q.C., and Mr. Close, addressed the jury for the defence.

Mr. Hamill replied, and after his lordship's charge, a verdict was returned for the defendant, to the effect that he had been overcharged £53 3s.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs. Lowry, Q.C., and Hamill.

Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Joy, Q.C., Close, and Falkiner.

This case did not conclude till after eleven p.m. last evening.

His Lordship left this morning for Dublin by the seven a.m. train.

Assignees of [illegible]ott v. Lemon.

In this case, the particulars of which were given yesterday, the judge stated, that in his opinion, no case of undue preference had been established.

Mr. Ferguson explained that it had been brought by the direction of the Court of Bankruptcy.

The jury found for the defendant.

RECORD COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Ball.)

O'Hara v. Stephenson.

This case which was reported yesterday, is still at hearing. One other case only remains for trial.

CORK—Tuesday, 24th July, 1860.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

COUNTY CROWN COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayes.)

John Glennan was indicted for having made his escape from the convict prison at Campden Fort at the beginning of this month.

Mr. Coppinger, Q.C., stated the case for the Crown.

It appears that the prisoner was convicted in 1857, before the Recorder of Dublin, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude for burglary. He eventually was sent to Spike Island, and thence to Campden. Relaxation is occasionally given to the better conducted of the convicts, and on the 15th of this month he was enjoying this relaxation, and was in what is called the outside bounds. From these he attempted his escape, and succeeded in getting away a distance of five miles before he was again captured.

John Mears, the head warder, stated that the habit is each evening to check the numbers belonging to each ward, and upon the afternoon of this day, on the numbers of the prisoner's ward being counted, two men were found missing; the roll was then called, and it was discovered that the prisoner and another were absent; he had been last seen about half an hour before; search was immediately made within the prison bounds, and, not having been found, some of the warders and some soldiers were sent in pursuit; he was arrested on the next day.

The prisoner, who was undefended, endeavoured to show that he had fallen asleep on the commons, and so had been accidentally shut out, and that the warders and police, instead of searching the commons, had gone off a distance of several miles; he did not, however, account for his having been eventually found at some miles distance from the fort, at a place called Carregaline.

The Governor of Spike Island and the adjoining forts, and also several of the warders of the prison, were produced by the Crown.

The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Thomas Walsh, who had also escaped, having been put forward, pleaded guilty to the same charge, and was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ASSAULT.

James M'Grath, a sickly-looking boy, of about 16 years of age, was indicted for having, on the 27th June last, at the workhouse at Mitchelstown, assaulted one Cornelius Ryan, so as to endanger his life.

The prisoner was undefended; but it was stated by the Crown, on his behalf, that some question arose as to his mental capacity. It appeared in evidence that the boy is subject to violent epileptic fits at intervals of about every six weeks, and that, for several days previous to their approach, his temper becomes very violent, and it was during one of these periods that the assault was committed. The boy was heard afterwards to express some regret at his act.

Dr. Phelan was examined as to his state of health.

The substantial question left to the jury was as to his knowledge, at the time, of right and wrong.

The jury having found in the affirmative, a verdict of guilty was returned.

The prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Sir Colman O'Loghlin, Q.C. and Mr. O'Hea prosecuted.

LARCENY.

James Mahony pleaded guilty to stealing some harness, &c.

Sentence deferred.

CITY CROWN COURT.

(Before Mr. Baron Fitzgerald.)

CIVIL BILL APPEALS.

His lordship is still occupied hearing the appeals, of which there is a great number.

TIPPERARY—South Riding, Clonmel, Tuesday, July 24.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

The Hon. Judge O'Brien took his seat at 9 o'clock, and proceeded with the trial of prisoners.

MURDER.

John M'Kenna was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Larkin, on the 25th of December last.

The prisoner was a soldier in the 16th Regiment; the deceased was a woman of improper character.

Mr. Wall, Q.C., stated the case for the prosecution.

Mary Guirey, examined by Mr. Rollestone, Q.C.—Knew Mary Larkin; saw her on Christmas night last, standing at Mr. Jacob's corner about half-past ten; a soldier was with her; she had her cloak over her head; I saw the prisoner the night following; never saw Mary Larkin again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnston—It was nothing good brought me out that night; has been in Clonmel five or six years; is a girl of the town; saw the prisoner before this; never identified any other man.

Bridget Conway, examined by Mr. Pennefather—Knew deceased; saw her last Christmas night, about six o'clock; she and I went into Mr. Ward's, the publican's, in Bagwell-street; did not stop there five minutes; we drank two glasses of whiskey; parted with deceased; saw prisoner and deceased together at half-past nine; he had a bottle in his hand; left them together; never saw Mary Larkin since; saw the prisoner on the next night, and asked him, "what he did with my comrade last night, and the whiskey that was in the bottle," he replied "that she had taken out the cork and drank half the whiskey;" I told him "he should be accountable for my comrade;" I saw the prisoner on the next night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnston—Would like to hang the prisoner in the dock if he be guilty; has been in Clonmel since the 13th of January; was in Aldborough Barracks; was here at the last assizes, and was not examined; has not been at prayers for five years, except last Sunday; has been a girl of bad character for that time; was in the jail of Clonmel six or seven times for drunkenness; took only a glass of whiskey; never said anything about this from the 25th December till the 13th of January; knows Ellen Wall, Mary Guirey, Anne Manning; saw them lately in Aldborough Barracks cooking this case against the soldier; did not know a soldier named Thomson, of the 16th Regiment; told some one that the man who was with Mary Larkin was a middling tall man; met Eliza Kavanagh subsequent to Christmas night, but before I swore my informations; never knew this man's name before that night.

Eliza Kavanagh, examined by Mr. O'Hara, Q.C.—Knew deceased; saw her at about five o'clock on Christmas night, on the mall; saw her again about half-past five; was at the inquest, and saw the body of Mary Larkin; it was found at Landscape, below Kilsheelan; saw Bridget Conway on the night after the 25th; I was with her when she met the prisoner at Jacob's corner; she said, "What did you do with my comrade last night."

Cross-examined—We all met at Jacob's corner; we all talked about this affair amongst ourselves; I suspected she had been drowned by foul means, and I told Constable Prendergast the next evening; I have been more than 20 times in jail for drink; I have been in jail for taking six shillings from a man; have been in the custody of the police since the 10th of March last.

Anne Manning, examined by Mr. Wall, Q.C.—Saw deceased about half-past eight o'clock on Christmas night; saw a soldier with her; he was a couple of perches away from her; saw her at half-past 10 o'clock; saw the soldier with her then; I was going up on the bridge when I met them; I spoke to her; I saw a bottle in Mary Larkin's hand; I saw her going under the dry arch of the bridge with the soldier; I was going down the steps, after some time, when I met the soldier coming up; I asked him "What became of the girl was with him?" he said "She went to hell and blue blazes;" I saw Mary Larkin's body; it was the body of the woman who was with the prisoner that evening; the lamp was lighting when I saw the prisoner; when I was going to the inquest I saw the prisoner on the road, on this side of Two-mile Bridge.

Cross-examined—The police came to me to take me to the inquest, and then they told me that the body was found; the inquest was held on the 12th of February; I said nothing about this till the inquest; it was to clear myself that I said that was the man; Margaret Whelan and Eliza Kavanagh were with me when I recognised the prisoner; has not been to prayers since long before Christmas; had two children—they are both dead; both children died from natural causes; was in jail three times—once for drunkenness, once for beating my sister-in-law, and another time for assault.

Ellen Wall, examined by Mr. Rollestone, Q.C.—Was living in Clonmel last Christmas-day; I was with a gentleman on the timber near the river side; a soldier and deceased passed us by; she wished me good night, and I did the same to her; they went on some distance, and then passed me about 20 perches, to an iron gate; this was about 12 o'clock; I saw the man come back by himself, and speak to Anne Manning; can't recognise the prisoner; when Anne Manning met the soldier she asked him, "what did he do with the girl was with him?" he said, "I left her to hell and blue blazes, where I left many besides;" when the soldier and Mary Larkin were passing the commercial traveller and me, while we were sitting on the timber, they were talking about money; said he, "come, give me my money;" she said, "I have no money, except one shilling and three halfpence, which I got to-night by my misfortune." heard them wrangling after they passed us; the gentleman, when he heard them wrangling, went away; I saw him the next morning; I remained at the timber; I could see the forms of Mary Larkin and the soldier at the gate; she caught hold of the gate; he dragged her from the gate while she had hold of it; I heard—"O Lord God, spare me my life, and don't take me away in mysins!" "Come," said he, "I leave you now as I left many beside you;" he then threw her into the river; he then walked up and down for about ten minutes; I came down to the lower end of the timber; I was sitting behind a baulk of timber; after he passed me I followed him; it was when I was coming after him that time that I heard the conversation between him and Anne Manning; the arch was the only thing between me and him when he was talking to Anne Manning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnston—Has been in Dublin since February last, with the police; came to Clonmel last Wednesday; belongs to this town; has been a girl of the town about a year and a half; my family do not live in Clonmel; I told about the business first about six weeks after she was drowned; I told it to Eliza Kavanagh; I had no conversation with Anne Manning; I was in a fright about it myself, lest it might be thought I had some part in the transaction; recollects everything I saw and everything I heard; could not possibly swear anything now that I did not swear then; swore an information on the 15th February; that was a few days after the inquest; I told the whole truth then; it was when she had hold of the iron gate that he said "I'll do for you, as I did for many a one before." [Here counsel read the information of Ellen Wall, by which it appeared there was a discrepancy in her evidence.] I thought the traveller would be back again, and that was the reason I waited behind; the traveller was about five minutes gone when I heard the noise at the gate; often heard wrangling before between men and women of my class; never was frightened before; I stood behind the baulks of timber when I saw him do the deed; I got rid of my fright in a quarter or half an hour; when I met Anne Manning I did not tell her what I had seen below the bridge; I live with Mrs. Manning, the mother of Anne Manning; I went home and slept soundly; I said nothing to the traveller the next day when I saw him; I came to prosecute this man for justice, and to get myself out of this scrape; I am influenced more by self-preservation than to punish the man in the dock.

Re-examined by Mr. Rollestone—I mean by my own preservation, that I would like to get myself out of this business altogether.

To a Juror—The traveller was sober, but the soldier was not sober; can't say whether Mary Larkin was sober or not.

Patrick Hickey deposed to finding the body of a woman in the river on the 12th of February.

John Hamilton, police-constable, found the body of a woman about four feet from the bank; it was held by some twigs or bushes; the face was downwards; took the body out of the water; could see no marks on the body; outside on the body was a man's frock-coat, inside a waistcoat, and underneath a cotton gown; there was a pocket under her gown; in that pocket there were twelve pence, a haltpenny, a small snuff-box, a small looking-glass, and a thimble; she had no shoes or stockings on; she had two purses in the waistcoat, containing four pawn-tickets.

Dr. White, M.D., examined the body of Mary Larkin; death was caused by drowning; I found a quantity of sand in her mouth.

Cross-examined by Mr. E. Johnston—There were no marks of violence on the body; the hands were clenched as those of a person drowned.

Ellen Wall, on being again produced, at the instance of the jury, swore that on Christmas night the deceased had no coat or waistcoat on her, and had boots and stockings on, and a cloak.

Mr. Winchester, C.E., proved various distances, and also the truth of the map. It is 75 yards from the bridge to where Ellen Wall said she was sitting first, and 80 yards from that place to the iron-gate; the only lamp that could throw light on the place of the alleged struggle was on the parapet of the bridge, which is about 160 yards from the iron-gate.

Mr. Johnston called James M'Entry, who had sworn informations, but was not produced for the Crown, who proved that the deceased was not sober on Christmas night, and that she had a cloak on, and shoes and stockings.

Mr. Johnston was addressing the jury when our despatch left.

Dexter v. Hayes.

The Chief Baron finished the trial of this case yesterday in Waterford, at three o'clock.

Verdict for the plaintiff, for £47.

The opening of the commission in Kilkenny is postponed from Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, to Friday morning.

MAYO—Castlebar, Thursday, July 23.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

CROWN COURT.

Mr. Serjeant Howley took his seat on the bench this morning, and proceeded to pass sentence on Francis Walsh, who had been found guilty of firing at William Ryan, with intent to kill.

On being asked had he anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he said he had not.

His Lordship, in passing sentence upon him, dwelt upon the heinousness of the crime of which he had been just convicted, and that it was a merciful Providence that prevented him from committing a still more heinous crime—namely, that of murder. He would now pass sentence of death upon him, but he would lay the circumstances of his case before his Excellency, together with the recommendation to mercy of the jury that tried him, and he had no doubt but that the Lord Lieutenant would respite that sentence, but he thought it would be to imprisonment for life.

The prisoner was then removed.

THE TOURMAKEADY PERJURY CASE.

Edmund Joyce, was placed at the bar, indicted with having wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously sworn to what was false and corrupt, against the person of one Thomas Smith, charging him with the murder of Alexander Harrison, at Tourmakeady, on the 1st February, 1860. The indictment set forth also the words sworn, and before whom, and other matters of a voluminous nature.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C.; West, Q.C.; Buchanan, Q.C.; and Costello appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Jordan defended the prisoner.

A jury having been sworn,

Mr. Armstrong proceeded to address them. He said the jury had to try a charge of perjury, or false swearing, against the prisoner at the bar, sworn by him before lawful authorities to administer that oath. Perjury (he said) was not false swearing by mistake; it should appear to be wilful and corrupt. Mr. Armstrong then went on to state the facts connected with the case. He said it was a matter of notoriety, not alone confined to this county, but all over Ireland, that a man of the name of Harrison, in the employment of Lord Plunket, was cruelly murdered, at Tourmakeady, in this county. Public expectation and desire were excited that the person who committed the foul deed should be brought to justice. An inquest was held on the body on the 4th of February, and a man of the name of Lally was declared by the jury to be implicated in the murder; that man was arrested on a coroner's warrant and put into jail. The prisoner at the bar was present during that inquiry, and that was an important fact for the jury to bear in mind. He did not offer himself as a witness, and although he saw Lally falsely charged, he did not come forward till the 14th of February, when an investigation was held by two magistrates, to inquire into the circumstances of the murder. He (the prisoner) then came forward and swore an information, for which information he was now arraigned. He, (Mr. Armstrong) asked the jury to bear in mind the time that elapsed between the night of the murder and when he first made his information. Part of the information was then read: it went to say that he (the prisoner), was returning home on the night of the first of February, and that he heard a shot, and saw the smoke, and saw a man running from Lord Plunket's gate with a gun in his hand; the man he knew to be Thomas Smith. He (Mr. Armstrong) would not make any observation on the murder of Harrison; but, with regard to the charge against Thomas Smith, who was charged by the prisoner with having murdered this Alexander Harrison he would just say that this Smith was in the employment of Lord Plunket. Harrison was murdered on the 1st February. A placard, offering a reward, appeared on the 9th; no charge was made against him by the prisoner at the bar, although he saw an innocent man taken up for it. The learned counsel for the Crown then entered into the facts of the case, which are given below, and concluded his able address by calling upon the jury to put a stop to deliberate perjury of this kind, as no one was safe if such was allowed to pass off with impunity.

Evidence was then gone into.

Captain Barry, the resident magistrate, deposed to having taken the information of Joyce, in which he charged Smith with the murder of Harrison.

Rebecca Harrison, wife to the deceased, examined by Mr. West, Q.C.—The late Alexander Harrison was my husband; saw him last alive on the evening of the 1st February, going out, the gate, in company with a man named Blackburne, his brother-in-law; went over to George Dixon's house shortly after; George Dixon, his wife, and children were sitting in the kitchen; heard Smith inside in the room; he was going to bed, as he lived in Mrs. Dixon's house his sister's; his room was next the kitchen; stayed with Mrs. Dixon till about ten o'clock; went home to feed the child; heard a shot, and went out shortly afterwards with Mrs. Dixon towards Lord Plunket's gate, and discovered the body of Alexander Harrison, my husband, and a gun lying beside him; Mrs. Dixon went back to call her husband, leaving me and a man named Madden alone with the body; George Dixon came back, accompanied by Thomas Smith, who, on being told Harrison had shot himself, tried the gun with the ramrod; there was no blood on his clothes or on the ground; saw blood on his body afterwards, when the police-constable removed his clothes.

To a Juror—I am almost sure that Smith was in the room all the time I was in Dixon's.

George Dixon and his wife corroborated the former witness' evidence. Dixon deposed to having seen Smith say his prayers and go to bed, and, when called by Mrs. Dixon, saw him dress himself. Mrs. Dixon proved to the calling of him out of his bed.

Thomas Smith examined—Remembers the 1st of February; was in Lord Plunket's employment; left off work at five o'clock, and went to George Dixon's, where he lived; stayed in the house till he went to bed about seven o'clock; slept in an upper room off the kitchen; said his prayers and went to bed; did not awake till Mrs. Dixon called out that Alick Harrison was shot; got up and went out with Dixon and his wife, and saw Harrison lying on his side at Lord Plunket's gate; on being told that he had shot himself, tried the gun, and found it to be loaded; never left the house of George Dixon from the time he went to bed, at seven o'clock, to the time Mrs. Dixon called him at about 12 o'clock; knows Joyce, the prisoner at the bar; did not know him till he swore the informations. The witness then made a solemn denial of the informations.

The witness underwent a long and searching cross-examination from Mr. Jordan, but his direct evidence remained unshaken.

Constable Wade proved to the putting up of two bills, one offering a reward of £100 from Government, the other offering £150 reward from Lord Plunket and Sir Robert Blosse, for information respecting the murder of Harrison.

Patrick Killcoyne stated that he saw the prisoner at the inquest at Tourmakeady.

Hasting Swiss, Esq., M.D., deposed to having made a *post mortem* examination on the body of Alexander Harrison, and swore he died from a gun shot wound.

The coroner who presided at the inquest was then examined, and the case closed for the Crown, by handing in the placards offering the reward, pasted up at Tourmakeady, near where Joyce resided, on the 9th of February, and the information of the prisoner, sworn a week after, on the 14th.

Mr. Jordan addressed the court on behalf of his client, the prisoner at the bar. He spoke for more than an hour, contending that his client might have been mistaken in the identification of Joyce, but that he could never have wilfully done so, as he had had no previous quarrel with him.

Francis Lally and Andrew Feeny were examined on the part of the prisoner. Their evidence went to prove that the prisoner, on several occasions, said he knew who shot Harrison, previous to the swearing of his information, or the offering of the reward.

The former person, Lally, stated that he was in jail, charged with being accessary to the murder of Harrison.

Mr. West replied on behalf of the Crown.

His Lordship charged the jury, who, after about an hour's deliberation, came out, and said there was no chance of their agreeing. It being now after 6 o'clock, his lordship ordered them back to re-consider their verdict, and that he would come over to court at 10 o'clock at night, which he did; but, there being as little chance of their agreeing, his lordship dismissed them. There were ten, I believe, for a conviction, and two for acquitting.

This concluded the criminal business.

RECORD COURT.

(Before Judge Christian.)

The time of the court was taken up for the early part of the day with the case of Lochran v. Keating, for a sum of money, a builder's account. The jury not agreeing, the case was allowed to stand over.

LIBEL.

Bourke v. O'Brennan.

Mr. Beattie, in the absence of Mr. Jordan, opened the pleadings by stating that this was an action for libel, by Robert Paget Bourke, against Martin A. O'Brennan, proprietor of the *Connaught Patriot*. There were three defences: first, that he did not publish the libel at all; that he did not publish it in the defamatory sense alluded to; and that it was not defamatory at all. Damages were laid at £500.

Mr. Bourke, Q.C., opened the plaintiff's case. He began by stating that it was his duty to inform them of the circumstances out of which this action arose. It appeared (he said) that the navigation of the river Moy, one of the largest rivers in the county, running through Ballina, was presided over by a body of commissioners, who were obliged to summon some young men for throwing stones into this river, but were defeated on the ground that the power of the commissioners had ended, being only in existence for ten years which had now ceased. The Harbour Commissioners, immediately on being aware that their duties were at an end, applied to have the statute renewed, and placed the matter in the hands of Mr. O'Malley, solicitor, who successfully carried it through a committee of the House; but the Town Commissioners, seeing that the Harbour Commissioners were thus acting, opposed them, and unanimously elected Mr. Bourke, the plaintiff, as their legal agent, who immediately went over to London and employed agents there to oppose the bill. But Mr. Malley succeeded in proving the preamble of the bill, and finally carried it through the House; and now he (Mr. Bourke) came to the cause of action. After the defeat of the Town Commissioners, an article appeared in a paper called the *Connaught Patriot*, of the 19th May, published by the defendant, in Tuam, which stated that they (the *Patriot*) could not expect any other result than a defeat when the Town Commissioners employed "a bigoted Protestant attorney, whose incaution appeared like open treachery," or words to that effect. There was a second paragraph in this paper of the 23rd May, which was a letter referring to the comments of the former paragraph on the conduct of Mr. Bourke, and went on to say that the Town and Harbour Commissioners might have come to terms, were it not that professional interests were at stake, or something in that way. Mr. Bourke, after dwelling on these paragraphs as being defamatory, and a libel according to the act relating to libels, which he read to them, he proceeded to show how his client suffered in his professional character, he being a respectable solicitor, residing in Ballina, who enjoyed a large practice, and that very few would place in his hands their business, when his incaution was equal to open treachery. Mr. Bourke further added that he did not want any damages, but his client wanted his professional character to be cleared of those imputations heaped upon him by the defendant in the columns of his paper.

The plaintiff was then examined, and deposed to the above facts.

One of the Town Commissioners of Ballina was also examined, and the plaintiff's case closed.

Mr. Blake addressed the jury on the part of the defendant, alleging that the paragraphs in question were not libellous, but merely commenting on the public acts of a public individual.

The defendant, Martin A. O'Brennan, was then examined—He only proved himself to be the proprietor of the paper in question, and acknowledged that it was he wrote the article in question.

Mr. Morris, Q.C., addressed the jury in a very humorous speech for Mr. O'Brennan; after which,

His Lordship charged the jury in a clear and able manner, who, after about an hour's deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 6d. damages and costs.

This closed the business of the assizes. Their lordships proceed to Galway to-morrow.

RECORD COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Christian.)

Canny v. Loughran.

This was an action for work done and materials supplied by the plaintiff, a builder and contractor, to the defendant, a shopkeeper in the town of Ballina. The plaintiff claimed a sum of £235. The defendant pleaded payment of £175, as full and sufficient to pay the plaintiff, and the question was whether the value of the work was more than the sum so paid. There was also a claim for extras.

Mr. Walter Bourke, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Buchanan, stated plaintiff's case.

Evidence was given of the special contract, and that the value of the work exceeded the sum so paid.

Mr. Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. Morris, were for the defendant.

The jury retired about two o'clock, and continued in deliberation until 10 at night, when his lordship attended to inquire if they had agreed, and, having been informed by the foreman that the question of amount was the only difficulty, his lordship gave them further explanation, in consequence of which, in a quarter of an hour, they found a verdict for £16 for the plaintiff over the amount paid by defendant.

TYRONE—Monday, July 23.

Shortly after twelve o'clock to-day the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury, before Sir James John Hamilton, Bart., the High Sheriff, by David Fitzgerald, Esq., Clerk of the Crown:—

The Hon. Major Stuart Knox, M.P., foreman; Charles Eccles, Esq.; Major Cole Hamilton; Frederick Lindesay, Samuel Galbraith, Esqrs.; Colonel Stronge, Colonel Conyngham; William L. Ogilby, Samuel Vesey, Alexander G. Stuart, Robert Evans, Tuyr H. Burges, Daniel Baird, George Hall Stack, Esqrs.; Captain Charles K. Colhoun, T. W. D. Humphreys, Henry L. Prentice, Esqrs.; Captain Ellis, Captain A. F. Knox, James Greer, jun., Marcus Gage, A. W. M'Creight, Samuel Little, Esqrs.—Richard Stack, Sub-Sheriff.

Booterstown Schoolhouse.—The Rev. Edward Nangle will lecture in the Booterstown Schoolhouse, Cross-avenue, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock, on "The present position of the Papacy, considered with reference to Prophecy."

BANKRUPTCY COURT—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Donnel Nolan.

The bankrupt was a miller and baker residing at Swords, and the meeting was for proof of debts and choice of assignee. Some debts were proved, and Mr. Adams, corn merchant, Burgh-quay, appointed assignee.

In re J. W. Smith.

The bankrupt was a hotel-keeper and dealer in Tralee. The meeting was for his final examination. He was examined at some length by Mr. Sherlock, Q.C., on the part of the assignees. The examination was adjourned *pro forma* for two months; then to pass, and the bankrupt to get his certificate.

Agent—Mr. J. Perry.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A young woman, named Mary Reddy, was charged by her mother, Winifred Rorty, with stealing from her a calico sheet and a muslin handkerchief, at her house, South Earl-street. It appeared that the prisoner was a widow, who had been for some time living with her mother, as she was left in a state of want after her husband's death; she became addicted to intemperance, and instead of being grateful for the protection and shelter afforded her under her mother's roof, frequently stole articles from the house to obtain drink.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Cornelius Quinn, a young lad, was brought up in custody, charged under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence of Police-constable 147 A, that on the previous day he saw the prisoner in an apple garden, on a tree, belonging to Mrs. Lawless, Longwood-avenue, and believing he was there for the purpose of stealing the fruit, told him to descend, which after some time he did, when his pockets were found filled with apples.—He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, in default of paying a fine of 10s.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

John Leever was yesterday brought up in custody, charged with having inflicted several stabs, with a clasp knife, on a woman who lived in his house. The prisoner, it appeared, violently assaulted the woman previously, and in the course of the quarrel between them stabbed her in the eye.—The magistrate sent the case for trial.

Thomas Connor was remanded, on a charge of stealing a loaf from a provision store in North Earl-street.

Esther Robinson was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour, on a charge of having inflicted, without provocation, a grievous assault on the propristress of a provision shop in Church-street.

Mr. Kirwan, solicitor, and Mr. Forbes, traffic manager of the Midland Great Western Railway Company, waited upon Mr. O'Donnell, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was possible to prosecute at the police-office an offender against the company's bye-laws, without producing the witness to the offence, who resided in England, and happened on the occasion in question to be the fellow-traveller of the party whom the company desired to prosecute.

Mr. O'Donnell intimated that it was indispensable to have the witness in attendance, because the accused was entitled to cross-examine him.

Mr. Kirwan suggested that an affirmation or statutory declaration by the witness, setting forth the facts fully, might answer all purposes.

Mr. O'Donnell said this suggestion did not meet the difficulty arising from the right or the defendant to cross-examine the witness against him. It was absolutely necessary that the witness should be produced.

POST OFFICE ALTERATIONS—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after Wednesday, the 1st of August next, it is intended that the new Irish postal service shall be in operation, and in connexion therewith the following local improvements will take place:—

The day mail to England will be despatched from the General Post-office at 6-20 a.m; it will convey all letters, &c., from the provinces, arriving by night mail, those posted in Dublin pillar letter boxes (only) after the last collection each evening up to five o'clock each morning, and at the G.P.O. from 6 p.m. up to 6 a.m.

Care must be taken not to put into receiving offices after the last collection of the day, or at all on Sundays, any letters, &c., intended to go by the day mail to England, or by any of the first deliveries or despatches of the following morning, as pillars only can be cleared at the early hour of 5 a.m.

The collections will be as follow:—

From City Pillar Letter Boxes—	From City Receiving Offices—
at 5 a.m.	11 a.m.
11 a.m.	1 p.m.
1 p.m.	4 p.m.
5 p.m.	5 p.m.
5-30 p.m. (or the hour indicated with an extra stamp).	5-30 p.m (or the hour indicated with an extra stamp).
On Sundays, 5 a.m., only.	No Collection on Sundays.

The first delivery, that of the Irish letters in Dublin, will commence at 7 a.m., each day, Sundays excepted.

The second delivery, that of the night mail from England, will commence about 8 a.m.

The third delivery, commencing at 12-5 p.m., will be of local letters posted at receiving offices and pillars, up to 11 a.m., and at the G.P.O. up to noon, and of suburban letters brought in by the first collection.

The fourth delivery, commencing at 2-5 p.m., will include local letters posted at city receiving offices and pillars up to 1 p.m., at the G.P.O. up to 2 p.m., and from local mails.

The fifth delivery, commencing at 7 p.m., will combine with city, suburban, and local letters, those arriving by day mail from the provinces and from England.

C. C. Cornwall, Secretary.

General Post Office, Dublin, July, 1860.

The Creed of the Druses.—The Turks and Druses have no more religious affinity than Jews and Christians. They are as much Christians as Mahometans; they practise neither circumcision, nor prayers, nor fasting; observe neither festivals nor prohibitions. They drink wine, eat pork, and allow marriages between brothers and sisters. They believe in the transmigration of souls, and suppose that their chief prophet, Hakem, passed into a calf, the image of which they now worship. They maintain the unity of God, and His manifestations of Himself to man in the person of seven individuals, the last of whom was Hakem. They hold that five superior spiritual ministers also exist, three of whom have appeared in the persons of men at different periods, the chief being Hamza (a prophet of their own), and Christ. The five points of Islam are set aside, and the following substituted:—1st, veracity (to each other only); 2d, mutual protection and aid; 3d, renunciations of all other religions (implying persecutions of all others when practicable, Mahometanism among the number); 4th, profession of the unity of Hakem as God; 5th, contentment with His works; 6th, submission to His will; 7th, separation from those in error, and from demons.—"London Review."

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light and ... Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS, 21, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured on [illegible] Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth on ... Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, ... [illegible] ... Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other ... of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. ... from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

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TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates. Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late J. Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, ... [illegible] ... A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Hope for all. Whatever ailments, none need despond of being cured till they have tried this inestimable remedy. Whether the disease be internal or external, spontaneous or the result of violence, if a cure be possible, Holloway's medicaments will effect it. The severity or duration of the malady is no bar to the successful influence exerted by these medicines, which cleanse, purify, and invigorate every solid and fluid in the body, and completely renovate the digestion. They reach every organ of secretion healthy. These admirable antidotes to disease act immediately on the absorbent system, lungs, heart and circulation, whereby they invariably give energy, tone, and vigour to all the natural functions of life.

BIRTHS.

Clifford—July 21, at The Grange, Farnham, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Clifford, of a daughter.

Cooper—July 23, at New Brentford, the wife of G. F. Cooper, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Heathcote and Lang—July 21, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Michael Edensor Heathcote, of H.M.'s 22nd regiment, only brother of John Edensor Heathcote, Esq., of Apedale, and Longton Halls, county Stafford, and Grenville-street, London, to Ma[illegible], third daughter of James Lang, Esq., of Greenford, Middlesex.

Kemp and Wyatt—July 21, at St. Matthew's, Oakley-square, by the Rev. R. E. Wyatt, Charles Kemp, fourth son of Henry Wi[illegible] Kemp, Esq., of St. Martin's-lane, to Anna Lucy, youngest daughter of the late James Reeves Wyatt, Esq., of The Elms, Taplow.

DEATHS.

Butler—July 19, at Aldborough-place, in this city, in the 76th year of his age, after a protracted illness, Captain Robert Butler, of her Majesty's Own Light Infantry, late of Sunfield, county Longford.

Fleming—July 22, at Kildare, Thomas Fleming, Esq., late Sub-Inspector, and formerly Adjutant and Barrackmaster of the Constabulary Depot, Phoenix Park.

M'Aulay—July 22, at 23, St. John's-Wood-road, deeply regretted, Helen Stewart, aged 24, the dearly beloved and only child of Helen and the late Aulay M'Aulay, M.D., of Demerara.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, July 24.—Arrived—Laurel, St. Petersburg, wheat and dunnage mats; Embla, [illegible], deals; Herald (s), Glasgow, goods; Chester, Belfast, manure; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods; Duke of Cornwall (s), London, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent (s), Liverpool, goods; 13 colliers.

Sailed—Pomona, Memel; Town of Preston, Newry, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods; Calypso (s), Bristol, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR, JULY 25.

3-30 Morning, 3-50 Evening.

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